

Caesar's invasion of Britain

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Elementary Classics.

CAESAR'S INVASION OF BRITAIN

Adapted for the Use of Beginners

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PREFACE.

CAESAR'S 'Invasion of Britain' is intended as a first Translation Book. The text, which has been taken from Books IV. and V. of the Gallic War, has been simplified as much as possible; the various constructions being introduced gradually to the learner's notice. On each construction will be found one or more exercises and an explanation or rule.

An English vocabulary has been added at the request of the Publishers, and the objection raised to such a vocabulary in the Introduction to the Eutropius has been overcome by giving a reference to the chapter or vocabulary where the word occurs instead of giving the Latin word itself.

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INTRODUCTION.

JULIUS CAESAR IN BRITAIN.

THE transactions recorded in this book should be of the highest importance to Englishmen, for, however transient in their effects, they mark the dawn of the history of our island. Before the year 55 B.C., Britain was a *terra incognita* to the ancient world at Rome. The first mention of the island by any Roman writer is found only in the second book of Caesar's Gallic War, and even then he knew next to nothing about it. In 55 B.C. all Gaul lay prostrate at the feet of the conqueror; one by one the tribes had succumbed, and although they were only waiting an opportunity to strike again for freedom, the advancing legions had carried their victorious arms to the northern sea-coast of Gaul. Suddenly a new danger arose; the barbarous hordes of Germany poured across the Rhine upon their helpless neighbours; Caesar was summoned hastily from Rome, and hurrying across the wintry passes of the Alps he met the invader near the junction of the Mosa and the Rhenus,

and after a most determined battle nearly annihilated two entire tribes. It was at this time that the invasion of Britain was determined upon. If Gaul were to be preserved as a Roman dependency, it must be delivered from foreign foe and foreign ally alike. A severe example had just been made of one of the former, which would intimidate the rest for some time to come. But this was not enough. Caesar reflected that, in the conflict with the Veneti the year before, when all the maritime tribes had sent help against him, a fleet had sailed in from the direction of the white cliffs that lay far out on the horizon, and had joined the Venetian League. This was enough. If the security of his Gallic conquests was to be preserved, this mysterious ally from across the sea must be taught the power of the Roman arms. An unconquered people, so close at hand, would offer an example of independence highly dangerous to the peace of Gaul. At all hazards, therefore, the Britons must be silenced. Caesar took up his quarters on the coast of the Morini, who provided him with information and assistance. Volusenus, a Roman officer, was sent to reconnoitre the opposite coast. Commius, chief of the Atrebates, was commissioned to precede the Romans and impress upon the Britons the advisability of an alliance or submission to the Roman power. The autumn was advancing; little way could be made this year, an expedition would not

be thrown away however, and so upon the evening of the 26th of August, B.C. 55, two divisions, consisting of two legions and a few hundred cavalry, were arranged to sail from two ports in the country of the Morini. Caesar with his legions made a favourable passage, and in a few hours was under the Dover cliffs where the hostile tribesmen were gathered to repel the invader. To land here was impracticable, and the other squadron of ships had not yet arrived. Accordingly Caesar drifted up seven or eight miles with the tide and arrived off the flat beach of Deal. The Britons were on the alert, and rushed into the waves to bar his landing. A hard fight followed; the Britons fought stubbornly; the ships of war drawn up on the flanks poured volley after volley of darts upon them; the Britons were dazed but unbeaten, when an ensign of the 10th legion, calling on his comrades to follow, dashed into the water at their head and drove back the Britons upon the shore. Their courage failed and they fled. A fortified camp was constructed on the shore, and the Britons at once began to send embassies with overtures of peace. Meantime Caesar's other detachment had been less fortunate; detained in harbour for four days after the first had sailed, they started at last to join the main body of ships. They were no sooner sighted from the camp on shore when a strong gale sprang up from the east and beat them down

channel; some succeeded, however, in making the coast of Gaul in safety, while others were driven down the coast of Britain. This storm nearly proved fatal to the Romans on shore. The war vessels drawn upon the beach were shattered by the breakers, the transports at anchor were dragged from their moorings and dashed upon the coast. Nor was this the only misadventure. About the same time the Britons made an attack upon the seventh legion, which had been sent upon a foraging expedition, but as it was not out of communication with the camp, they were repulsed. Not a moment was to be lost. The shattered vessels were repaired, and in view of the coming stormy season, offers of submission made by the barbarians were accepted, and Caesar set sail for Gaul without delay.

In the spring of B.C. 54, preparations were completed for a descent upon Britain with a much larger force. Six hundred transports, with five legions and the pick of the Gallic cavalry on board, sailed from Portus Itius and, without casualty, landed at the same spot as in the preceding summer. A naval station was constructed on the shore, and a permanent camp pitched at some distance inland without the slightest opposition. It was not until he arrived at the banks of the little river Stour that he met with any bar to his progress, and even then the Britons at once fell back upon their entrenchment, a clearing in

a neighbouring wood, where they were dislodged by the seventh legion. Next day news came from Q. Atrius, who had been left behind on shore to guard the naval station, that a storm on the previous night had again wrought havoc amongst the fleet. To prevent similar destruction for the future, Caesar determines to beach the remainder of the fleet and fortify the vessels with a camp on the shore, a task costing his men ten days of ceaseless labour. Meanwhile the British tribes had rallied under Cassivellaunus, a chief of the Trinobantes, and were prepared to dispute his advance at the river Stour. The fleet secured, Caesar rejoined his legions, and a most determined battle ensued. Again and again the Britons in their war-chariots dashed at the Roman lines, but they never gave way, while the former lost the flower of their warriors. The Roman arms won the day, and never again was Caesar met in the open field. In spite of numerous irregular skirmishes he pushed on boldly, and arrived at the banks of the Thames, at a spot eighty miles from the sea. Here he found a ford, but the opposite bank was fortified with stakes driven into it, and the enemy were waiting to receive him. It is almost impossible to say where this spot was, but a long cherished tradition has fixed upon Cowey Stakes—an old ford on the river near the junction of the Wey with the Thames—as the place where Caesar crossed. No real op-

position was encountered here, the Romans forded the river easily, carrying all before them, and Caesar marched straight on Verulamium, the stronghold of Cassivellaunus. On his way he received the submission of the Trinobantes, over whom Cassivellaunus had usurped authority, as well as that of several other tribes, and Cassivellaunus had to meet the invaders with only a handful of followers sheltered in the morasses and thickets in which his capital lay. Here he held out for a time; he urged the Britons of Cantium to attack the Roman camp on the shore, which they did without success. His last chance was gone, and he surrendered to the Romans on hearing of the failure of the attack.

Caesar was now in haste to return to Gaul. News had reached him that a spirit of rebellion was abroad there, and to quell it his legions must return. After exacting tribute and hostages from Cassivellaunus he re-embarked his legions and sailed away to Gaul, never to return. Thus ended a most fruitless expedition. The Britons were beaten, yet no territory was added to the Roman power; not a single garrison was left behind; no British wealth was poured into the treasury at Rome; no train of captive Britons trod the Sacra Via before the conqueror's chariot. Much bravery and determination, many lives, and a large number of vessels had been thrown away upon it with this result. As Tacitus says in his 'Agricola,'

Caesar "rather showed Britain to posterity than handed it down to them as a conquest." It was not until nearly a hundred years later, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius (A.D. 43 and 44), that any part of Britain was annexed to the Roman empire.

(The localities mentioned above are disputed by various writers; many places contend for the honour of Caesar's landing-place, but the views of Mr. George Long on such matters have been adopted, and to him the editors are indebted for help in other parts of the book.)

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSLATING.

1. Pick out the finite verb (the **predicate**) and find out its voice, mood, tense, number, and person.

2. Find the **subject** or subjects with which it agrees. Translate.

3. If the verb is incomplete, find the **object** or **completion**. Translate.

4. See if the **subject** is **enlarged** by any of the methods mentioned below; if it is, translate, taking the **enlargements** with the subject.

5. See if the **object** is **enlarged**; if it is, translate, taking the **enlargements** with the object.

6. Take the **extensions of the predicate**. Translate.

7. Translate finally, putting in the introductory conjunctions or other words not yet taken.

The **subject** may be

1. A noun.
2. A pronoun (perhaps understood in the verb).
3. An adjective.
4. An infinitive mood.
5. A phrase.

The **subject** may be **enlarged** by

1. An adjective or participle.
2. A noun in apposition.
3. A noun in the genitive case.
4. A relative clause.
5. A participial phrase.

The **object** or **completion** may consist of a phrase, or of any of the parts of speech which can form a **subject**.

The **object** may be enlarged in the same way as the **subject**.

The **predicate** may be extended by

1. Adverb.
2. Ablative case.
3. Preposition and its case.
4. Adverbial sentence.

Rules of Agreement.

1. The verb agrees with its subject in number and person (and gender in the compound tenses).

2. The adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case.

3. The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number; for case it looks to its own verb.

Parsing.

1. *Verb*. Person, number, tense, mood, and voice, from ——— (give the parts). Agrees with ———, its subject.

2. *Noun*. Case, number, and gender, from ———, of the ——— declension. Give the reason for the case.

3. *Adjective*. Case, number, and gender, from ——— and is declined like ———. It agrees with its substantive ———. Give the comparative and superlative.

4. *Relative*. Case, number, and gender, from ———. It agrees with its antecedent ———. Give the reason for the case.



Typo.Etching Co. sc.

CAESAR'S INVASION OF BRITAIN.

Caesar makes inquiries about Britain.

1. Jam exigua pars aestatis reliqua fuit:
Caesar tamen in Britanniam proficisci statuit:
Britanni in omnibus fere Gallicis bellis auxilium hostibus nostris subministraverant.
2. Sed primò genus hominum, loca, portus, aditus cognoscere statuit:
haec omnia fere Gallis erant incognita.
Nemo enim, praeter mercatores, illò adiit:
neque iis ipsis quidquam praeter oram maritimam notum est.
3. Itaque mercatores ad se convocat.
Sed ea quae maxime cognoscere volebat, insulae magnitudinem, incolarum genus, usum belli, reperire non poterat.
C. Volusenum cum navi longâ praemittit:

His preparations.

ipse autem cum omnibus suis copiis in Morinos proficiscitur:
inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam trajectus.
4. Huc naves undique venire jubet:

et classem, quam ad Veneticum bellum effecerat, convenire jubet.

Interim consilium ejus per mercatores ad Britannos perlatum est:

legati ab insulae civitatibus ad eum veniunt:

obsides dare et imperio populi Romani obtemperare volunt.

5. Caesar, liberaliter pollicitus, eos domum remittit.

Commium autem unà cum iis mittit:

hunc Caesar regem constituerat:

hujus virtutem et consilium probabat:

Commius Caesari fidelis esse videbatur:

et ejus auctoritas in his regionibus magna habebatur.

Volusenus autem neque e navi egredi neque se barbaris committere audet.

Itaque quinto die ad Caesarem redit:

et, quae viderit, renuntiat.

Help given him by the Morini.

6. Caesar in his locis moratur: et naves parat:

Legati ex magnâ parte Morinorum ad eum veniunt:

de superioris temporis consilio se excusaverunt:

olim enim bellum populo Romano fecerant.

Hoc Caesari esse opportunum videbatur:

nam neque post tergum hostem relinquere volebat,

neque facultatem belli gerendi propter anni tempus habebat.

His magnum numerum obsidum imperat, et eos in fidem recipit.

7. Naves circiter octoginta onerarias cogit:
hae satis esse numero ei videbantur:
sed praeter eas quasdam naves longas habebat:
has quaestori, legatis praefectisque distribuit.
Huc accedebant octodecim onerariae naves,
quae ex eo loco ab millibus passuum octo vento tenebantur:
has equitibus distribuit.
Publium Sulpicium Rufum legatum cum praesidio portum tenere jussit.

8. Mox tempestatem ad navigationem idoneam nactus est:
tum naves tertiâ fere vigiliâ solvit:
equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi, et naves conscendere, et se sequi jussit.
Ipse autem horâ circiter diei quartâ cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit:
et ibi armatas hostium copias in omnibus collibus expositas conspexit.

9. Haec erat loci natura:
mare angustis montibus continebatur:
telum ex locis superioribus in litus adigi poterat.
Hic nequaquam idoneus locus esse videbatur:
et ad nonam horam reliquas naves in ancoris exspectabat.
Interim legatos tribunosque militum convocat, et eos hortatur.

Postea et ventum et aestum uno tempore secundum nanciscitur:

signum dedit et ancorae sublatae sunt.

10. Tum circiter millia passuum septem ab eo loco progressus est,

et naves in aperto ac plano litore constituit.

At barbari consilium Romanorum cognoscunt:

The Britons show fight.

equitatum et essedarios praemittunt:

hoc plerumque genere militiae in proeliis uti consuescunt.

Itaque subsecuti reliquis copiis nostros e navibus egredi prohibent.

11. Erat ob has causas summa difficultas:

naves propter magnitudinem nisi in alto constitui non poterant:

militibus nostris loca ignota erant:

manus eorum impeditae erant:

ipsi magno et gravi onere armorum oppressi erant.

Hostes autem aut ex arido aut paulum in aquam progressi audacter tela conjecerunt:

et equos insuefactos incitaverunt.

12. Quibus rebus nostri perterriti, atque hujus omnino generis pugnae imperiti, non solitâ alacritate utebantur.

The Britons receive a check. Pluck of a Roman standard-bearer.

Quod ubi Caesar animadvertit, naves longas paulum removeri ab onerariis navibus, et remis incitari, et ad latus apertum hostium constitui, atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac summoveri jus-

sit: (navium longarum et species erat barbaris inusitatior et motus ad usum expeditior).

Quae res magno usui nostris fuit.-

Nam barbari, et navium figurâ et remorum motu et inusitato genere tormentorum permoti, constiterunt ac paulum modo pedem rettulerunt.

13. Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus, maxime propter altitudinem maris, quidam decimae legionis aquilifer, contestatus deos, ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret: "*Desilīte,*" inquit, "*milites, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere: ego certe meum reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero.*" Mox se ex navi projecit atque in hostes aquilam ferre coepit. Tum nostri, tantum dedecus metuentes, universi ex navi desiluerunt. Hos item ex proximis navibus ubi conspexerant, subsecuti hostibus adpropinquârunt.

Engagement on the beach. Victory of the Romans.

14. Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter. Nostri tamen magnopere perturbabantur: nam neque ordines servare neque firmiter insistere, neque signa subsequi poterant, atque alius aliâ ex navi, quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat. Hostes vero, notis omnibus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, equos incitabant: nostros impeditos adoriebantur: plures paucos circumsistebant: alii ab latere aperto in universos tela conjiciebant. **15.** Quod ubi viderat Caesar, scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia a militibus compleri jussit, et iis, quos laborantes

conspexerat, subsidia submittebat. Nostri simul in arido constiterunt, suis omnibus consecutis, in hostes impetum fecerunt atque eos in fugam dederunt: neque longius prosequi potuerunt, quod equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant. Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit.

The Britons sue for peace and restore Commius, the envoy, whom they held in custody.

16. Hostes, proelio superati, simul atque se ex fugâ receperunt, statim ad Caesarem legatos de pace miserunt: promittunt se obsides daturos esse, et Caesaris mandata effecturos. Unà cum his legatis Commius Atrebas venit, qui a Caesare in Britanniam antea praemissus erat. Hunc Britanni, e navi egressum, quum ad eos oratoris modo Caesaris mandata deferret, comprehenderant atque in vincula conjecerant. 17. Tum proelio facto, remiserunt et ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, et ut ignosceretur propter imprudentiam petiverunt. Caesar questus est, quod bellum sine causâ intulissent; dixit se ignoscere imprudentiae obsidesque imperavit: quorum illi partem statim dederunt, partem ex longinquioribus locis se arcessituros esse paucis diebus dixerunt. Interea suos remigrare in agros jusserunt, principesque undique convenire, et se civitatesque suas Caesari commendare coeperunt.

Destruction of the Roman fleet by a storm.

18. Pace confirmatâ, naves octodecim, quae equites sustulerant, ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt. Quae quum appropinquarent Britanniae et ex castris viderentur,

magna tempestas subitò coorta est: neque ulla navis cursum tenere poterat; sed aliae eodem, unde erant profectae, referebantur, aliae ad inferiorem partem insulae, quae est propius solis occasum, magno sui cum periculo dejiciebantur: quae tamen, ancoris jactis, fluctibus complebantur: itaque necessariò adversâ nocte in altum provectae continentem petiverunt. Eâdem nocte accidit, ut esset luna plena, qui dies maritimos aestus maximos in Oceano efficere consuevit; nostrisque id erat incognitum. **19.** Ita uno tempore et longas naves, quibus Caesar exercitum transportaverat, quasque in aridum subduxerat, aestus complebat, et onerarias, quae ad ancoras erant deligatae, tempestas afflictabat; neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi aut auxiliandi dabatur. Complures naves fractae sunt; reliquae, funibus, ancoris, reliquisque armamentis amissis, erant ad navigandum inutiles: itaque magna totius exercitûs perturbatio facta est. Neque enim naves erant aliae, quibus reportari possent, et omnia, quibus naves refici possent, deerant: et quòd Caesaris consilium hiemandi in Galliâ omnibus cognitum est, frumentum his in locis in hiemem non provisum erat.

Overjoyed at Roman misfortunes the Britons renew hostilities.

20. Quibus rebus cognitis, principes Britanniae, qui post proelium ad Caesarem convenerant, inter se colloquuntur. Romanis deesse equites et naves et frumentum intelligunt; et paucitatem militum ex castrorum exi-

guitate cognoscunt: quae castra hoc erant etiam angustiora, quod sine impedimentis Caesar legiones transportaverat. Constituunt, rebellione factâ, nostros frumento commeatuque prohibere, et rem in hiemem producere; his superatis aut reditu interclusis, neminem postea in Britanniam transiturum belli inferendi causâ confidunt. Itaque rursus conjuratione factâ, paulatim ex castris discedere, ac suos clam ex agris deducere coeperunt.

Caesar repairs the shattered fleet.

21. Caesar nondum eorum consilia cognoverat: tamen et ex eventu navium suarum et ex eo, quod obsides dare intermiserant, fore id, quod accidit, suspicabatur. Itaque ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat. Nam et frumentum ex agris quotidie in castra conferebat: materiâ atque aere earum navium, quae gravissime afflictae erant, ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur; alia, quae ad eas res usui erant, ex continenti comportari jubebat. Quae res summo studio a militibus administrabatur: itaque, duodecim navibus amissis, reliquis ut navigari commode posset, effecit.

The Romans surprised by an ambuscade of the Britons.

22. Dum ea geruntur, una legio, quae appellabatur septima, ex consuetudine frumentatum missa est: nulla ad id tempus suspicio belli interposita erat: pars hominum in agris remanebat, pars etiam in castra ventitabat: ii, qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Caesari nuntiaverunt pulverem magnum atque inusitatum in eâ parte videri, quam in partem legio iter fecisset. Caesar aliquid novi consilii a barbaris initum esse suspicabatur. Itaque

cohortes, quae in stationibus erant, secum in eam partem proficisci jussit: duas ex reliquis cohortes in stationem succedere, reliquas armari et confestim sese subsequi jussit. **23.** Quum paulo longius a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi animadvertit: confertâ legione, ex omnibus partibus tela conjiciebantur. Nam omni frumento ex reliquis partibus demesso, pars una erat reliqua: hostes suspicati nostros huc esse venturos noctu in silvis delituerant: tum subitò nostros dispersos adoriuntur: nam illi, occupati in metendo, arma deposuerant: itaque, paucis interfectis, reliquos incertis ordinibus perturbant: simul equitatu atque essedis nostros circumdant.

British mode of fighting. Their use of chariots.

24. Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnae. Primo per omnes partes perequitant, et tela conjiciunt: ipso terrore equorum et strepitu rotarum ordines plerumque perturbantur: tum quum se inter turmas equitum insinuaverunt, ex essedis desiliunt, et pedibus proeliantur. Aurigae interim paulatim ex proelio excedunt: atque ita currus collocant ut, si essedarii a multitudine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suos receptum habeant. **25.** Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in proeliis praestant: ac tantum usu et quotidianâ exercitatione efficiunt, ut in declivi ac praecipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere possint: et brevi spatio eos moderari ac flectere, et per temonem percurrere, et in jugo insistere, et se inde in currus citissime recipere solent.

Caesar's arrival on the scene stops the battle. Taking advantage of the delay caused by storms, the Britons increase their forces for a fresh attack.

Nostri milites novitate pugnae perturbantur: quibus tamen tempore opportunissimo Caesar auxilium tulit: namque ejus adventu hostes constiterunt, nostri se ex timore receperunt. **26.** Sed Caesar alienum esse tempus ad committendum proelium arbitrabatur: ita suo se loco continuit, et post aliquid temporis in castra legiones reduxit. Dum haec geruntur, nostri omnes occupati sunt: reliqui, qui erant in agris, discesserunt. Tempestates continuos complures dies secutae sunt: quae et nostros in castris continebant, et hostem a pugnâ prohibebant. Interim barbari nuntios in omnes partes dimiserunt, paucitatemque nostrorum militum suis praedicaverunt: et demonstraverunt, quanta daretur facultas praedae faciendae ac libertatis occupandae, si Romanos castris expulissent. Itaque, magnâ multitudine peditatûs equitatûsque coactâ, ad castra venerunt.

The Roman camp attacked. The Britons routed and pursued with slaughter.

27. Caesar autem animadvertit hostes, si pellerentur, celeritate periculum effugere posse: quae res superioribus diebus acciderat. Itaque nactus equites circiter triginta quos Commius Atrebas secum transportaverat, legiones in acie pro castris constituit. Hostes, commisso proelio, diutius impetum nostrorum militum ferre non potuerunt, ac terga verterunt. Quos nostri spatio brevi secuti sunt: complures ex iis occiderunt; deinde, omnibus longe lateque aedificiis incensis, se in castra

receperunt. Eodem die legati ab hostibus missi ad Caesarem de pace venerunt. **28.** His Caesar numerum obsidum, quem antea imperaverat, duplicavit: eosque in continentem adduci jussit. Ipse, idoneam tempestatem nactus, paulo post mediam noctem naves solvit: quae omnes incolumes ad continentem pervenerunt: sed ex iis onerariae duae portus capere non potuerunt, et paulo infra delatae sunt.

The Britons surrender, and Caesar returns to Gaul.

Caesar in Belgis omnium legionum hiberna constituit. Eò duae civitates ex Britanniâ obsides miserunt, reliquae neglexerunt. Romae ex litteris Caesaris dierum viginti supplicatio a senatu decreta est. Interim naves aedificari veteresque refici jubet: ipse in fines Trevirorum profectus est, quod hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant. **29.** Inde ad portum Itium pervenit, quò naves convenire jusserat, quòd inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam trajectus. Dies circiter viginti quinque in eo loco commoratus est, quòd Corus ventus navigationem impediebat, qui magnam partem omnis temporis his in locis flare consuevit. Tandem idoneam nactus tempestatem milites equitesque conscendere in naves jubet. Labienum in continente cum tribus legionibus et millibus duobus equitum relinquit, ut portus tueatur et frumentum provideat. Ipse cum quinque legionibus et pari numero equitum, quem in continente reliquerat, ad

Preparations made during the winter for a second invasion to be undertaken in the following summer.

The fleet crosses the Channel. Its appearance strikes terror into the Britons.

solis occasum naves solvit. **30.** Primo leni Africo provectus est: mox tamen mediâ circiter nocte, vento intermisso, cursum non tenuit et aestu longius delatus est: ortâ luce sub sinistra Britanniam relictam conspexit. Tum rursus aestus commutationem secutus remis contendit, ut eam partem insulae caperet, quâ optimus esset egressus. Quâ in re militum virtus admodum fuit laudanda; qui vectoriis gravibusque navigiis remigandi laborem non intermiserunt: itaque longarum navium cursum adaequârunt. **31.** Accessum est ad Britanniam omnibus navibus meridiano fere tempore, neque in eo loco hostis est visus: sed, ut Caesar postea ex captivis cognovit, quum magnae manus eò convenissent, multitudine navium perterritae erant; statim a litore discesserant ac se in superiora loca abdiderant. Caesar exercitum exposuit et locum castris idoneum cepit: ex captivis cognovit, quo in loco hostium copiae consedissent: cohortibus decem praesidio navibus Q. Atrium praefecit. Ad mare reliquit et equites trecentos, qui praesidio navibus essent. Ipse de tertiâ vigiliâ ad hostes contendit. Noctu progressus millia passuum circiter duodecim, hostium copias conspicatus est. **32.** Illi, equitatu atque essedis ad flumen progressi, ex loco superiore nostros prohibere et proelium committere coeperunt. Repulsi ab equitatu se in silvas abdide-

Caesar lands his troops. The enemy are discovered in a forest inland. Caesar dislodges them.

runt, locum nacti egregie et natura et opere munitum: nam, crebris arboribus succisis, omnes introitus erant praeclusi. Ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, nostrosque intra munitiones ingredi prohibebant. At milites legionis septimae, testudine factâ, et aggere ad munitiones adjecto, locum ceperunt: eosque ex silvis expulerunt, paucis vulneribus acceptis. Sed eos fugientes longius Caesar prosequi vetuit: nam loci naturam ignorabat: magna pars diei jam consumpta erat; munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat.

Next day he is prevented from pursuit by the news that the fleet had been nearly destroyed by a gale in the night.

33. Postero die mane, tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, ut eos, qui fugerant, persequerentur. Hi aliquantum itineris progressi sunt, et jam paene erant in prospectu hostium; sed equites a Q. Atrio ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent superiore nocte, maximâ coortâ tempestate, prope omnes naves afflictas atque in litore ejectas esse, quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent, neque nautae gubernatoresque vim tempestatis pati possent: itaque ex eo concursu navium magnum incommodum esse acceptum dixerunt.

Working night and day for ten days, the Romans repair their fleet which is safely beached.

34. His rebus cognitis, Caesar legiones equitatumque revocari atque in itinere resistere jubet, ipse ad naves revertitur: eadem fere, quae ex nuntiis litterisque cognoverat, coram perspicit: naves circiter quadraginta erant amissae: reliquae tamen refici posse

magno negotio videbantur. Itaque ex legionibus fabros deligit, et ex continenti alios arcessi jubet: ipse, etsi res erat multae operae ac laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit omnes naves subduci, et cum castris unâ munitione conjungi: in his rebus circiter dies decem consumit: ne noctu quidem labor intermittitur: naves subducunt, et castra egregie muniunt. **35.** Tum Caesar easdem copias,

Cæsar once more makes for the interior, where he finds the Britons gathering under Cassivellaunus.

quas ante, praesidio navibus reliquit, et eòdem, unde redierat, profectus est. Eò quum venisset, majores copiae Britannorum jam undique in eum locum convenerant: summa imperii bellique administrandi communi consilio Cassivellauno permissa erat: cujus fines a maritimis civitatibus flumen dividit, quod appellatur Tamesis, a mari circiter millia passuum octoginta. Huic superiore tempore cum reliquis civitatibus continentia bella intercesserant; sed nostro adventu permoti, Britanni hunc toti bello imperioque praefecerant.

Description of Britain

36. Insula naturâ est triquetra, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam. Hujus lateris alter angulus, quò fere omnes ex Galliâ naves appelluntur, ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat. Hoc pertinet circiter millia passuum quingenta.

Dimensions, &c.

Alterum vergit ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem: quâ ex parte est Hibernia, dimidio minor, ut aestimatur, quam

Britannia, sed pari spatio transmissus atque ex Gallia est in Britanniam. In hoc medio cursu est insula, quae appellatur Mona: complures praeterea insulae minores subjectae esse existimantur: de quibus insulis nonnulli scripserunt dies continuos triginta sub brumâ esse noctem. **37.** Nos nihil de eo percontationibus reperiebamus, nisi certis ex aquâ mensuris breviores esse quam in continenti noctes videbamus. Hujus lateris est longitudo, ut fert illorum opinio, septingentorum millium. Tertium est contra septentriones: cui parti nulla est objecta terra, sed ejus angulus lateris maxime ad Germaniam spectat. Hoc millia passuum octingenta in longitudinem esse existimatur. Ita omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centum millium passuum.

Its inhabitants, and products.

Britanniae pars interior ab iis incolitur, quos natos esse in insulâ ipsi dicunt: maritima pars ab iis, qui praedae ac belli inferendi causâ ex Belgis transierunt: (qui omnes fere iis nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eò pervenerunt): et, bello illato, ibi permanserunt, atque agros colere coeperunt. **38.** Hominum est infinita multitudo, creberrimaque aedificia, fere Gallicis consimilia; pecorum magnus est numerus. Utuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo. Nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus: in maritimis ferrum, sed ejus exigua est copia: aere utuntur

importato. Materia cujusque generis, ut in Galliâ est, praeter fagum atque abietem. Leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant: haec tamen alunt animi voluptatisque causâ. Loca sunt temperatiora quam in Galliâ, remissioribus frigoribus.

Manners and customs of the Britons.

39. Ex his gentibus longe sunt humanissimi, qui Cantium incolunt: quae regio est maritima omnis, neque multum a Gallicâ differunt consuetudine. Interiores plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt, pellibusque sunt vestiti. Omnes vero se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colorem, atque hoc horridiores sunt in pugnâ aspectu; capillum habent promissum; omnem corporis partem praeter caput et labrum superius radunt.

An indecisive engagement with the Britons.

Equites hostium essedariique acriter proelio cum equitatu nostro in itinere conflixerunt: nostri tamen omnibus partibus superiores fuerunt, atque eos in silvas collesque compulerunt: sed, compluribus interfectis, cupidius insecuti nonnullos ex suis amiserunt. **40.** At illi, intermisso spatio, subitò se ex silvis ejecerunt, impetumque in eos fecerunt, qui erant in statione pro castris collocati. Nostri autem imprudentes erant atque in munitione castrorum occupati: hostes acriter pugnaverunt: et, nostris novo genere pugnae perterritis, per medios audacissime perruperunt, seque inde incolumes receperunt. Eo die Q. Laberius

Durus, tribunus militum, interficitur. Illi, pluribus cohortibus submissis, repelluntur.

Followed next day by a great victory for the Romans.

Postero die procul a castris suis hostes in collibus constiterunt: rari se ostenderunt: et lenius quam pridie nostros equites proelio lacessere coeperunt. **41.** Sed meridie quum Caesar pabulandi causâ tres legiones atque omnem equitatum cum Caio Trebonio legato misisset, repente ex omnibus partibus ad pabulatores advolaverunt, sic uti ab signis legionibusque non absisterent. Nostri acriter in eos impetu facto reppulerunt, neque finem sequendi fecerunt, quoad subsidio confisi equites, quum post se legiones viderunt, praecipites hostes egerunt. Magnus numerus hostium interfectus est: nam nostri iis neque sui colligendi neque consistendi aut ex essedis desiliendi facultatem dederunt. Ex hâc fugâ protinus quae undique convenerant auxilia discesserunt; neque post id tempus unquam summis copiis nobiscum hostes contenderunt.

Caesar crosses the Thames.

42. Caesar, cognito consilio eorum, ad flumen Tamesim in fines Cassivellauni exercitum duxit: quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc aegre, transiri potest. Eò quum venisset, vidit magnas hostium copias ad alteram fluminis ripam esse instructas. Ripa autem erat acutis sudibus munita; sudesque ejusdem generis sub aquâ defixae flumine tegebantur. Caesar, his rebus cognitis, equitatum praemittit: legiones confestim subsequi jubet.

Sed milites eâ celeritate atque eo impetu iêrunt, quum capite solo ex aquâ exstarent, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinere non possent: ripas dimiserunt ac se fugae mandaverunt.

Cassivellaunus, not wishing to risk another battle, harasses the Roman march by irregular skirmishes and ambuscades.

43. Cassivellaunus omnem contentionis spem deponit: ampliores copias dimittit: millibus circiter quattuor essedariorum relictis, itinera nostra servabat: paulum ex viâ excedebat: locis impeditis ac silvestribus se occultabat: in iis regionibus, quibus nos iter facturos esse cognoverat, pecora atque homines ex agris in silvas compellebat: tum, quum equitatus noster praedandi vastandique causâ se in agros ejecerat, omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat: ita magno cum periculo nostrorum equitum cum iis confligebat, atque hoc metu latius vagari prohibebat. Itaque Caesar equites non longius ab agmine legionum discedere passus est.

The Trinobantes submit to Caesar. Other tribes follow.

44. Interim Trinobantes, prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt, pollicenturque sese ei dedituros atque imperata facturos: ex quâ civitate Mandubracius adolescens ad Caesarem in Galliam venerat: cujus pater in eâ civitate regnum obtinuerat, interfectusque erat a Cassivellauno: ipse fugâ mortem vitaverat. Illi petunt, ut Caesar Mandubracium ab injuriâ Cassivellauni defendat, atque in civitatem mittat. His Caesar imperat obsides quadraginta,

frumentumque exercitui; Mandubraciumque ad eos mittit. Illi imperata celeriter fecerunt: obsides ad numerum frumentumque miserunt.

Caesar's attack on Verulamium, (S. Albans) the stronghold of Cassivellaunus.

45. Ita Caesar Trinobantes defendit atque milites ab omni injuria prohibuit: mox etiam Cenimagni, Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibroci, Cassi, legationibus missis, sese Caesari dedunt. Ab his cognoscit non longe ex eo loco oppidum Cassivellauni abesse, silvis paludibusque munitum, quò magnus hominum pecorisque numerus convenerit. Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, quum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossâ muniêrunt, quò incursionis hostium vitandae causâ convenire consuêrunt. Eò proficiscitur cum legionibus: locum reperit egregie naturâ atque opere munitum: tamen hunc duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit. Hostes, paulisper morati, militum nostrorum impetum non tulerunt, seseque aliâ ex parte oppidi ejecerunt. Magnus ibi numerus pecoris repertus est: multique in fugâ sunt comprehensi atque interfecti.

Cassivellaunus urges the four chieftains of Kent to attack the camp on the shore. Defeat of the Britons. Cassivellaunus himself submits to Caesar.

46. Dum haec in his locis geruntur, Cassivellaunus ad Cantium, quibus regionibus quattuor reges praeerant, Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, Segovax, nuntios mittit: his imperat, ut, coactis omnibus copiis, castra navalia de improviso oppugnent. Ii quum ad castra venissent, nostri eruptionem fecerunt: multos eorum interfecerunt:

Lugotorigem, ducem nobilem, ceperunt. Cassivellaunus, hoc proelio nuntiato, tot detrimentis acceptis, vastatis finibus, maxime etiam defectione civium permotus est: legatos per Atrebatem Commium de deditione ad Caesarem mittit. Caesar, quum constituisset hiemare in continenti propter repentinos Galliae motus, neque multum aestatis superesset, obsides imperat: constituit quid vectigalis in singulos annos populo Romano Britannia penderet: imperat Cassivellauno, ne Mandubracio neu Trinobantibus noceat.

Caesar returns to Gaul to winter quarters.

47. Obsidibus acceptis, exercitum reducit ad mare, naves invenit refectas. His deductis, quòd et captivorum magnum numerum habebat, et nonnullae tempestate deperiêrant naves, duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare instituit. Ac sic accidit, ut ex tanto navium numero, tot navigationibus, neque hoc neque superiore anno, ulla omnino navis, quae milites portaret, desideraretur: at ex iis, quae inanes ex continenti ad eum remittebantur, militibus prioris commeatus expositis, perpaucae locum ceperunt: reliquae fere omnes rejectae sunt. Quas quum aliquamdiu Caesar frustra expectavisset, ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, quòd aequinoctium suberat, necessario angustius milites collocavit: summa tranquillitas consecuta est: initâ vigiliâ secundâ, naves solvit: primâ luce terram attigit omnesque incolumes naves perduxit.

NOTES.

The Numbers refer to the lines of the Text.

3. **Proficisci statuit.** Caesar was at this time in N. Gaul: he had just been fighting the Suevi and other tribes near the Rhine.

6. **loca.** The usual plural form of **locus**: **loci** means *topics, places in books* generally.

13. **ea,** acc., object of reperire.

16. **navi longa,** a ship of war. Roman ships of war were long and narrow to ensure speed.

18. **Morinos.** See map. The most northerly people of Gaul. Virg. *Æn.* viii. 727, Extremique hominum Morini.

21. **Veneticum bellum,** the war with the Veneti. See map. They were a sea-faring tribe, and had possessed a large fleet, which Caesar had just destroyed in battle.

26. **dare...obtemperare.** Verbs like volo, possum, videor, etc., are incomplete in meaning without an infinitive, which is called *prolative.*

imperio. Dative after obtempero = I am obedient *to.*

29. **Commium.** A Gaulish king, chief of the tribe of the Atrebates. They had been defeated by Caesar, and he had appointed Commius to be their king.

33. **magna.** Supply 'esse,' to be taken with **habebatur.**

37. **quae viderit. Viderit** is subjunctive because it is not stated as a *fact,* but as a *representation* of Volusenus.

40. **Legati.** Legatus will be found in Caesar with *two* meanings, to be decided by the context: (1) a *herald* or *ambassador;* (2) a *lieutenant-general,* or *adjutant* to the Imperator.

42. **populo.** Dative case of the remoter object.

45. **propter anni tempus.** The summer was growing late. It was now towards the end of August.

47. **His** Dative of remoter object.

48. **eos in fidem recipit** = 'receives their submission.'

49. **cogit**='presses into his service.'

50. **numero.** Abl. of respect.

52. **quaestores.** The **quaestores** had charge of all money matters: they sometimes took command.

legatis. See above, l. 40 (2). Caesar had ten *legati* in Gaul. They were sometimes entrusted with separate commands.

praefectis. The **praefecti militum** commanded the auxiliary troops, or had special duties apart from the legion.

53. **accedebant** = came = 'were added.'

54. **ab millibus passuum. Mille passus or millia passuum** = 1000 paces, 1600 English yards. **Ab** here denotes not merely *distance* or *separation* from, but also the *measure* of the distance. Translate, 'at a distance of eight miles from,' etc.

61. **tertia vigilia.** The period between sunset and sunrise was divided into four equal parts called *vigilia*, distinguished as *prima*, *secunda*, *tertia*, *quarta vigilia*, each *vigilia* containing three *horae noctis*. Of course the length of the *vigiliae* varies, being longest in winter, and shortest in summer.

62. **ulteriorem portum.** If Caesar sailed from Itius, and if Itius is Wissand, this *ulterior portus* where the cavalry embarked should be Sangatte.

64. **hora circiter quarta.** The day would begin about 5 a.m., and this would therefore be about 9 o'clock. The Roman day from sunrise to sunset was divided into twelve equal parts, called *horae*, varying according to the season. **Circiter** is an adverb here.

69. **angustis**='precipitous.' **angustus** (from *ango*)=drawn in, contracted, hence 'having no slope.'

72. **nequaquam idoneus**, that is, for landing.

75. **tribunos militum**=military tribunes. There were six in each legion, but only one was on duty at a time. He had

entire charge of the discipline when the soldiers were in camp.

77. **secundum.** **secundus** is really a participle from **sequor**, I follow : hence applied to wind and tide = favourable.

84. **essedarii.** **essedum,** from which **essedarii** comes, is a word of Gallic, not Latin, derivation : it was a two-wheeled chariot.

85. **hoc genere.** Abl. after **uti.** The verbs that take an abl. after them are **fungor, fruor, utor, vescor, dignor, potior,** and a few more : **uti** is prolative infinitive.

87. **reliquis copiis.** Abl. of *manner.* **subsecuti,** 'following closely.'

90. **in alto** = 'in deep water.' Caesar means that the ships drew so much water that they could not be beached.

95. **ex arido** = 'from the dry beach.'

97. **insuefactos** = 'trained to go into the water.'

99. **imperiti** = 'inexperienced in.' Takes a gen. case.

105. **inusitatior** = 'somewhat strange.' Literally, '**stranger**' (than the appearance of trading ships).

106. **motus ad usum expeditior** = 'their facility for steering was readier.'

107. **magno usui nostris fuit.** '**Sum**' admits a *dative* case as the *completion* of the *predicate* and a second dative of the *recipient.* Translate, 'was a great advantage to our men.'

110. **paulum modo** = 'for a short time only.' **pedem referre,** to retreat.

111. **militibus cunctantibus.** Ablative absolute. See Exercise xiii.

112. **decimae legionis.** The 10th legion, the 'Fighting Tenth,' contained the pick of Caesar's troops. Under Caesar a legion consisted of about 3000 men. Each legion contained 10 cohorts of 300 men ; each cohort 3 maniples of 100 men ; and each maniple 2 centuries of 50. The men in each cohort stood ten deep. Usually on the field of battle the legion was drawn up in three lines. The principal standard of the legion was

the eagle, which was carried by one of the bravest soldiers in the first cohort, under the charge of the centurion of the first century.

121. **pugnatum est ab utrisque** = **utrique pugnaverunt.** This impersonal use of pugnare is common.

123. **ordines servare** = 'to keep their ranks.'

124. **signa.** Besides the eagle, each division of the legion had its own standard, usually carried in front of the division.

alius alia ex navi = 'some from one ship and some from another.'

125. **quibuscumque,** etc. = 'whenever they had come up with a standard.'

129. **ab latere aperto** = 'in the undefended flank.'

131. **scaphas longarum navium** = 'the men-of-wars' cutters. **Scapha** is a Greek word, meaning 'scooped out.'

Speculatoria navigia = 'reconnoitring vessels.'

132. **laborantes** = 'in distress.'

137. **insulam capere** = 'to reach the island.'

139. **simul atque** = 'as soon as.' See l. 384 for explanation of **atque.**

146. **oratoris modo** = 'after the fashion of a herald.'

149. **ignosceretur.** Verbs taking a dative in the active are used impersonally in the passive. Translate, 'that pardon might be granted to them.'

151. **quod...intulissent. Intulissent** is subjunctive, because it states, not a *fact,* but what Caesar *said* they had done.

164. **propius occasum.** The preposition **prope** takes an accusative case after it: so do **propior** and **proximus,** adjectives derived from **prope** and **propius,** adverb. **sui,** objective genitive, 'with great peril to themselves.'

166. **adversa nocte** = 'as the night was unfavourable to them.'

168. **luna plena.** This full moon has been fixed as having happened on the night of the 30th and 31st August, B.C. 55.

170. **incognitum.** Because there are no tides in the Mediterranean.

174. **administrandi** = 'managing the ships.'

186. **Romanis.** **Sum** with its compounds, except **possum**, takes a dative.

189. **hoc...quod** = 'for this reason ... because.' **hoc** is ablative.

192. **frumento prohibere.** Verbs of *preventing* take an ablative : observe also **reditu interclusis.**

198. **ex eventu navium** = 'from what had happened to his ships.' Objective genitive.

199. **ex eo quod** = 'from the fact that.'

205. **ex continenti.** Understand **terra**: *continuous, unbroken* land as opposed to an island.

208. **Dum ea geruntur. Dum** (=while) always takes the present tense.

209. **frumentatum.** The supine in **um** is used to express a *purpose* after verbs of motion.

214. **in ea parte...quam in partem** = 'in that direction towards which': this superfluous addition of the noun in a relative sentence is not uncommon in Caesar. Compare i. 16, **diem instare, quo die,** etc.

216. **aliquid novi consilii.** The genitive after **aliquid, multum, plus, nihil,** is commoner than those words in agreement with the succeeding noun.

228. **incertis ordinibus** = 'the ranks being broken.'

230. **ex essedis** has the force of an adjective agreeing with *pugnae.*

234. **turmas.** The cavalry attached to each legion numbered 300, divided into 10 squadrons (*turmae*) of 30 each.

243. **temonem...jugum,** 'the chariot-pole,' 'the yoke to hold the horses' necks together.'

248. **receperunt se** = recovered themselves.

250. **post aliquid temporis.** See l. 216.

253. **reliqui** = the rest of the Britons.

254. **dies.** Acc. of *duration* of time.

258. **daretur.** Subjunctive in *indirect* question. See Exercise.

267. **pro castris** = as a defence to the camp.

269. **spatio brevi** = at a short interval.

273. **His.** Dative with notion of disadvantage.

274. **quem imperaverat** = which he had imposed: **imperare** with dat. of *person* and acc. of *thing* is common in this sense.

279. **infra** = to the south.

284. **ex litteris** = 'in accordance with Caesar's despatches.'

285. **supplicatio.** When a general at the head of his army won a victory, the senate decreed a public thanksgiving (*supplicatio*) to the gods for a number of days in proportion to the greatness of the victory.

286. **Trevirorum.** The Treviri, who have given their name to Trèves or Trier, occupied a part of the district of the Belgæ between the Moselle and the Rhine.

288. **ad portum Itium.** The chief place of the Morini in those days: most probably the place now called Wissant.

292. **Corus.** A wind from the W.N.W.

298. **pari...quem.** **Par** is more frequently followed by *ac* or *quam.* Here it seems to be used like **idem** which is followed by *qui.* Translate—'with an equal number of cavalry to that which he had left.'

300. **Africo.** A wind from the W.S.W.

301. **circiter** is an adverb here: **nocte,** abl. of time *when.*

307. **esset.** Subjunctive, because it states not a direct *fact,* but an *impression* in Caesar's mind.

316. **exposuit** = disembarked.

318. **consedissent.** Subjunctive in *indirect* question.

219. **cohortibus.** Dat. after **praefecit. praesidio,** dative of *purpose* **navibus,** dative of *recipient.*

322. **de tertia vigilia. de** seems to mean 'at the beginning of.'

325. **equitatu.** Ablative of manner. **ad flumen.** Possibly the Stour.

330. **rari** = 'in scattered knots.'

332. **testudine facta.** In attacking a wall or rampart the Roman soldiers locked their shields together over their heads for a protection against missiles from above. This was called a **testudo** or 'tortoise.'

aggere adjecto. **agger** was a bank of earth carried up to the base of the ramparts.

338. **mane.** An old indeclinable noun, used in the nom., acc., and abl. cases.

344. **nuntiarent.** Subj. expressing purpose, **qui** = **ut ei.**

346. **subsisterent** = 'maintained their hold.'

351. **resistere** = 'to halt.'

353. **eadem fere**, etc. = 'personally sees that the facts were almost as he had ascertained,' etc.

358. **multae operae.** *Genitive* of quality describing **res.**

360. **subduci** = 'to be beached.'

369. **Cassivellaunus** ruled over the country N. of the Thames. He was the most powerful chieftain of these parts, and to him was entrusted the supreme command of the British forces.

371. **Tamesis.** The Thames. Caesar reckons its distance from the coast by the length of his march from the coast to where he crossed, *i.e.*, 80 miles.

383. **dimidio.** Ablative of *measure.*

384. **transmissus.** Gen. case. **pari...atque,** 'with *about the same* distance to cross *as* there is from Gaul, etc.' **par...ac** is like **idem** or **simul ac.** The explanation of **ac** here is simple: *e.g.*, take **simul ac venit, vicit** = 'as soon as he came he conquered.' The full form was **simul vicit ac simul venit** = 'he came *and* conquered at the same time.' The phrase was afterwards shortened to **simul ac venit, vicit.**

386. **Mona.** Tacitus speaks of Anglesey under this name: but from the position Caesar must be referring to the Isle of Man. The **insulae minores** are probably islands on the W. coast of Scotland.

389. **bruma.** Contracted from **brevima,** old form of superlative *brevissima.*

390. **ex aqua mensuris.** The clepsydron, a contrivance by means of which time is measured by water dropping from one vessel into another. 392. **ut opinio fert** = 'as the opinion is.'

400. **ipsi.** = 'the inhabitants themselves.'

402. **Belgis.** There was a tribe called Belgae in Britain occupying parts of Hampshire and Sussex.

403. **iis...pervenerunt** = 'are called by the names of those tribes from which they originated before they came there:' for **civitatum, quibus ex civitatibus** see above, l. 214.

408. **taleis ferreis** = 'bars of iron.'

409. **plumbum album** = 'tin'; but Caesar cannot be correct in saying that it is found in the midland districts, as the tin mines of Cornwall are older than any historical record. Iron was worked in Sussex (*maritimis regionibus*), as it was until long after Caesar's time. Bronze probably came from Gaul.

415. **animi causâ** = 'for the sake of amusement.'

422. **vitro** = 'woad,' a plant used for dyeing blue.

427. The preceding remarks about Britain have been a diversion: the account is now resumed from the point where it was dropped in c. 35.

441. **submissis** = 'sent to their relief.'

447. **C. Trebonio.** Tribunus plebis B.C. 55, now a *legatus* under Caesar, was afterwards one of his assassins.

454. **sui colligendi** = 'of rallying themselves.'

457. **summis copiis** = 'with all their forces together.'

459. **consilio.** This was to fall back on the river Thames.

461. **uno loco...transiri potest.** See Introduction.

465. **defixae** = fastened down under the water.

475. **servabat** = 'kept our route in sight.'

479. **quum...ejecerat.** *Quum* may take the pluperf. indicative when a demonstrative (as **tum** here) precedes, more accurately marking the time.

482. **periculo nostrorum,** etc. Obj. gen. after **periculo.**

483. **hoc metu** = by fear of this.

485. **agmine.** *agmen* is the line of march: *acies*, the line of battle.

486. **Trinobantes.** The people of Essex.

487. **firmissima** = most warlike. *Civitas* Caesar uses rather loosely for both Gallic and British tribes.

494. **Cassivellauni.** Subjective genitive, after **injuria.**

495. His...imperat. See above, l. 274.

498. **ad numerum** = 'to the required number.'

501. The **Cenimagni** probably came from Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge: the **Segontiaci** from parts of Hampshire and Berks: the **Ancalites** from Wilts: the **Bibroci** from Berks: the **Cassi** from Herts. The position of some of these tribes is very doubtful, but Berks seems to preserve the name of the **Bibroci**, and Cassiobury that of the **Cassi**.

504. **oppidum**: afterwards occupied by the Romans, who built the town of Verulamium upon it, the site of the present St. Albans.

531. **quid vectigalis.** See l. 216.

533. **neu.** **ne** repeated becomes **neu**, not **neque**.

541. **quae milites portaret** = for carrying soldiers. This is the force of the subjunctive here, which indicates a purpose.

543. **prioris commeatus** = of the former voyage.

547. **aequinoctium.** Caesar left Britain before the last week of September.

559. **vigilia secunda.** See l. 61.

ABBREVIATIONS.

abl., ablative.
acc., accusative.
adj., adjective.
adv., adverb.
com., common.
comp., comparative.
conj., conjunction.
dat., dative.
defect., defective.
demons., demonstrative.
distrib., distributive.
f., feminine.
frequent., frequentative.
gen., genitive.
gov., governing.
imper., imperative.
impers., impersonal.
incept., inceptive.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
infin., infinitive.
irreg., irregular.
lit., literally.
m., masculine.
n., neuter.
nom., nominative.
num., numeral.
part., participle.
pass., passive.
perf., perfect.
pl., plural.
poss., possessive.
prep., preposition.
pres., present.
pron., pronoun.
pronom., pronominal.
reflex., reflexive.
rel., relative.
sing., singular.
subst., substantive.
superl., superlative.
v.a., verb active.
v. dep., verb deponent.
v.n., verb neuter.
voc., vocative.

VOCABULARY.

(LATIN-ENGLISH.)

I.

jam, *adv.*, already, now.

exigu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, small, little.

par-s, -tis, *f.*, a part, a side.

aest-as, -atis, *f.*, summer.

rĕlĭqu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, left, remaining.

sum, esse, fu-i, *v.n. irreg.*, I am.

Caes-ar, -ăris, *m.*, Caesar.

tamen, *adv.*, nevertheless, yet.

in, *prep. with acc.*, into, for, against; *with abl.*, in, on, at, upon.

Britann-ia, -iae, *f.*, Britain.

pro·ficisc-or, -i, ·fect-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I set out.

stătŭ-o, -ere, -i, statūt-um, *v.a.* 3, I decide, I determine.

Britann-i, -orum, *m. pl.*, the Britons.

omn-is, -e, *adj.*, all, every.

fĕre, *adv.*, nearly, almost, about.

Gallĭc-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Gallic.

bell-um, -i, *n.*, a war, warfare.

nos-ter, -tra, -trum, *adj. pron.*, our; *as subst. pl. m.*, our men.

hos-tis, -tis, *comm. gen.*, an enemy.

auxil-ium, -ii, *n.*, help, succour.

sub·ministr-o, *v.a.* 1, I supply, I furnish.

II.

sed, *conj.*, but.

primo, *adv.*, at first, in the first place.

gen-us, -ĕris, *n.*, a race, a kind.

hom-o, -ĭnis, *comm. gen.*, a man, a person.

lŏc-us, -i, *m.* (*pl.* loc-i *and* loc-a), a place, a position.

port-us, -ūs, *m.*, a harbour.

adĭt-us, -ūs, *m.*, a means of approach.

co·gnosc-o, -ere, ·gnōv-i, ·gnĭt-um, *v.a.* 3, I make inquiry about, I ascertain, I know.

hic, haec, hoc, *demons. pron.*, this.

omn-ia, all things (ch. i.).

Gall-i, -orum, *m. pl.*, the Gauls.

in·cognĭt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, unknown (in, not; cognitus, known).

nem-o, *comm. gen.*, no one, nobody.

enim, *conj.*, for.

praeter, *prep. gov. acc.*, except, besides.

mercăt-or, -ōris, *m.*, a trader.

illò, *adv.*, to that place, thither.

ad·eo, ·ire, ·iv-i *or* i-i, ·ĭt-um, *v. n. irreg.*, I go to, I approach.

nĕque, *conj.*, and not, nor; **neque...neque**, neither...nor.

is, ea, id, *pron.*, he, she, it, that.

ips-e, -a, -um, *pron.*, self, very; *as subst.*, himself.

quis·quam, quae·quam, quic·quam *or* **quid·quam**, *pron. indef.*, any (person or thing).

or-a, *f.*, the coast.

mar-itĭmus, -itĭma, -itĭmum, *adj.*, of the sea, sea-; on the sea-coast.

nosc-o, -ere, **nōv-i, not-um**, *v.a.* 3, I know.

III.

ita·que, *conj.*, and so, therefore.

ad, *prep. gov. acc.*, to, at, towards, for.

se (*or* **sese**), *reflex. pron.*, *sing. and pl.*, himself, herself, itself, themselves.

con·vŏc-o, *v.a.* 1, I call together, I assemble.

qui, quae, quod, *rel. pron.*, who, which, that.

maxime, *superl. adv.*, in the highest degree, chiefly, very greatly.

vol-o, vel-le, volu-i, *v. irreg.*, I am willing, I wish.

insŭl-a, ae, *f.*, an island.

magn-itudo, -itudĭnis, *f.*, greatness, magnitude.

incŏl-a, -ae, *comm. gen.*, an inhabitant.

u-sus, -sūs, *m.*, use, experience (utor, ch. x.).

re·pĕr-io, -ire, **rep·per-i, re·pert-um**, *v.a.* 4, I find out, I discover.

non, *adv.*, not.

pos·sum, po·sse, pot-ui, *v. irreg.*, I am able, I can (potis, able, *and* sum).

C=Cai-us, -i, *m.*, Caius.

Volusēn-us, -i, *m.*, Volusenus.

cum, *prep. gov. abl.*, with.

long-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, long.

nav-is, -is, *f.*, a ship.

prae·mitt-o, -ere, ·mīs-i, ·miss-um, *v.a.* 3, I send forward *or* in advance.

autem, *conj.*, but, moreover.

su-us, -a, -um, *poss. pron.*, his own, her own, its own.

cum, *prep. gov. abl.*, with.

cop-ia, -iae, *f.*, a supply, plenty, a quantity; *plural*, forces, troops.

Morĭn-i, -orum, *m. pl.*, the Morini.

inde, *adv.*, from that place, thence.

brev-is, -e, *adj.*, short, small (*comp.*, **brev-ior**; *superl.*, **brev-issimus**).

traject-us, -us, *m.*, a crossing, passage.

IV.

huc, *adv.*, hither.

undĭque, *adv.*, from all parts.

vĕn-io, -ire, vēn-i, vent-um, *v.a.* 4, I come.

jub-eo, -ere, juss-i, juss-um, *v.a.* 2, I order, I command.

et, *conj.*, and; et...et, both... and.

class-is, -is, *f.*, a fleet.

Vĕnĕt-ĭcus, -ĭca, -ĭcum, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to the Veneti.

ef·fic-io, -ere, ·fēc-i, ·fect-um, *v.a.* 3, I make, I carry out, I bring to pass.

con·vĕn-io, -ire, ·vēn-i, ·vent-um, *v.n.* 4, I come together, I assemble.

intĕrim, *adv.*, in the meantime.

consil-ium, -ii, *n.*, a plan, a purpose, intention, counsel.

per, *prep. gov. acc.*, through, by, along.

per·fĕr-o, -re, ·tul-i, ·lat-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I bear, I carry.

legāt-us, -i, *m.*, an ambassador, a lieutenant.

ab *or* **a**, *prep. gov. abl.*, by, from, away.

civ-ĭtas, -itātis, *f.*, a state.

obs-es, -ĭdis, *m.* and *f.*, a hostage.

d-o, -are, dĕd-i, dăt-um, *v.a.* 1, I give, I put.

impĕr-ium, ii, *n.*, dominion, empire, a command.

popul-us, -i, *m.*, the people.

Român-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Roman.

ob·tempĕr-o, *v.n.* 1, I submit to, I obey (with *dative*).

V.

liberaliter, *adv.*, courteously, liberally.

pol·lic-eor, -eri, -ĭtus sum, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* 2, I promise.

dom̄-us, -i *and* -ūs, *f.*, a house, a home.

re·mitt-o, -ere, ·mīs-i, ·miss-um, *v.a.* 3, I send back.

Comm-ius, -ii, *m.*, Commius.

una, *adv.*, at one and the same time, together.

mitt-o (*see* ch. iii.), *v.a.* 3, I send.

rex, rēg-is, *m.*, a king.

ibi, *adv.*, there.

con·stitu-o, -ere, -i, ·stitūt-um, *v.a.* 3, I put, I station, I appoint, I draw up, I determine.

vir-tus, -tūtis, *f.*, courage.

prob-o, *v.a.* 1, I approve, I think highly of.

fid-ēlis, -ēle, *adj.*, faithful.

vĭd-eo, -ere, vīd-i, vīs-um, *v.a.* 2, I see; *pass.*, I seem.

auctor-ĭtas, -itatis, *f.*, influence, authority.

reg-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a territory, a region.

magn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, great, large.

hab-eo, *v.a.* 2, I have, I hold, I consider.

aud-eo, -ere, aus-us sum, *v. semi. dep.* 2, I dare.

e *or* **ex**, *prep. gov. abl.*, from, out of, away from, according to.

e·grĕd-ior, -i, ·gress-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I disembark.

ac (at-que), *conj.*, and.

barbăr-us, -i, *m.*, a barbarian.

com·mitt-o (*see* ch. iii.), *v.a.* 3, I entrust (with *dative*), I engage in.

di-es, -ei, *m. and f.*, a day, a time.

quin-tus, -ta, -tum, *num. adj.*, fifth.

red·eo, ·ire, ·īv-i, *or* ·ĭ-i, ·ĭt-um, *v.n. irreg.*, I go back, I return.

re·nunti-o, *v.a.* 1, I bring back word, I report.

VI.

mor-or, *v.a. dep.* 1, I delay, I linger, I tarry.

par-o, *v.a.* 1, I prepare, I procure.

de, *prep. gov. abl.*, from, out of, concerning, during.

super-ior, -ius, *adj.*, higher, upper, former, superior (*comp.* of superus).

temp-us, ŏris, *n.*, time, season.

ex·cus-o, *v.a.* 1, I excuse.

olim. *adv.*, at some time, formerly.

făc-io, -ere, fēc-i, fact-um, *v.a.* 3, I make.

esse, *see* sum (ch. i.).

op·port-ūnus, -ūna, -ūnum, *adj.*, convenient, suitable, opportune.

nam, *conj.*, for.

post, *prep. gov. acc.*, after, behind.

terg-um, -i, *n.*, the back.

re·linqu-o, -ere, ·līqu-i, ·lict-um, *v.a.* 3, I leave.

facul-tas, -tātis, *f.*, power, opportunity.

gĕr-o, -ere, **gess**-i, **gest**-um, *v.a.* 3, I carry on, I do, I wage.

propter, *prep. gov. acc.*, on account of, because of.

ann-us, -i, *m.*, a year.

numĕr-us, -i, *m.*, a number.

imper-o, *v.a.* 1, I command, I order.

fĭd-es, -ei, *f.*, faith, engagement, protection.

re·cip-io, -ere, ·**cēp**-i, ·**cept**-um, *v.a.* 3, I take back, I receive.

VII.

circiter, *adv.*, about, nearly.

octoginta, *num. adj.*, eighty.

oner-arius, -aria, -arium, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to a burden (*see* note).

cō·g-o, -ere, **co·ēg**-i, **co·act**-um, *v.a.* 3, I collect, I compel (cum, together; ago, I drive).

satis, *adv.*, sufficiently, enough.

vis-us. *See* video (ch. v.).

qui·dam, **quae·dam**, **quod·dam**, *indef. pron.*, some, certain.

quaest-or, -ōris, *m.*, a quaestor.

praefect-us, -i, *m.*, a prefect, a commander.

dis·trĭbu-o, -ere, -i, ·**tribūt**-um, *v.a.* 3, I distribute, I assign (dis, among several; tribuo, I give).

ac·cēd-o, -ere, ·**cess**-i, ·**cess**-um, *v.n.* 3, I approach, I am added (ad; cedo, I go).

octodĕcim, *num. adj. indecl.*, eighteen.

milli-a, -um, *n. pl.*, a thousand.

pass-us, -ūs, *m.*, a step, a pace.

octo, *num. adj. indecl.* eight.

vent-us, -i, *m.*, wind.

ten-eo, *v.a.* 2, I hold, I detain, I keep.

ĕqu-es, -ĭtis, *m.*, a horseman; *pl.*, cavalry.

Publ-ius, -ii, *m.*, Publius.

Sulpic-ius, -ii, *m.*, Sulpicius.

Ruf-us, -i, *m.*, Rufus.

praesid-ium, -ii, *n.*, a protecting force, a garrison.

VIII.

mox, *adv.*, soon, afterwards.

tempes-tas, tātis, *f.*, a time, a season, a storm.

naviga-tio, -tiōnis, *f.*, a sailing.

ĭdōne-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, suitable, convenient.

nancisc-or, -i, **nact-us** sum, *v. dep.* 3, I get, I obtain.

tum, *adv.*, then.

ter-tius, -tia, -tium, *adj.*, the third.

vigil-ia, -iae, *f.*, a watch.

solv-o, -ere, -i, **solut-um**, *v.a.* 3, I loosen (se, apart; luo, I loosen).

-que, *conj.*, and.

ulter-ior, -ius, *comp. adj.*, further.

pro·grĕd-ior, -i, **·gress-us** sum, *v. dep.* 3, I go forward, I advance, I proceed.

con·scend-o, -ere, -i, **·scens-um**, *v.a.* 3, I embark, I go on board (con; scando, I mount).

sĕqu-or, -i, **sequut-us** sum *or* **secut-us** sum, *v. dep.* 3, I follow.

hōr-a, -ae, *f.*, an hour.

quart-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, the fourth.

prīm-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, the first.

at·ting-o, -ere, **·tĭg-i**, **·tact-um**, *v.a.* 3, I touch on, I reach (ad; tango, I touch).

arm-o, *v.a.* 1, I arm, I furnish with arms.

coll-is, -is, *m.*, a hill.

ex·pon-o, -ere, **·posu-i**, **·posĭt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I post, I draw up (ex, out, forth; pono, I place).

con·spĭc-io, -ere, **·spex-i**, **·spect-um**, *v. a.* 3, I see, I observe.

IX.

natur-a, -ae, *f.*, the nature.

mar-e, -is, *n.*, the sea.

angust-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, narrow, contracted, steep.

mon-s, -tis, *m.*, a mountain.

con·tin-eo, *v.a.* 2, I confine, I shut in, I restrain (con, teneo. *See* ch, vii.).

tel-um, -i, *n.*, a weapon, a javelin.

līt-us, -ŏris, *n.*, the sea shore.

ad·ig-o, -ere, **·ēg-i**, **·act-um**, *v.a.* 3, I drive to, I hurl to (ad; ago, I drive).

ne·quāquam, *adv.*, by no means.

non-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, ninth.

ancŏr-a, -ae, *f.*, an anchor.

ex·pect-o, *v.a.* 1, I wait, I await.

trib-ūnus, -ūni, *m.*, a tribune.

mīl-es, -ĭtis, *comm. gen.*, a soldier.

hort-or, *v. dep.* 1, I exhort, I encourage.

post·ea, *adv.*, after that, afterwards.

aes-tus, -tūs, *m.*, the tide.

un-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, one.

secund-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, favourable, second.

sign-um, -i, *n.*, a signal, a (military) standard.

toll-o, -ere, **sus·tul-i**, **sub·lat-um**, *v.a.* 3, I lift up, I carry away.

X.

septem, *num. adj. indecl.*, seven.

apert-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, uncovered, exposed (aperio, to uncover).

plan-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, level, flat.

ĕquit-ātus, -ātūs, *m.*, cavalry.

essed-ārius, -ārii, *m.*, a chariot warrior, charioteer.

plerumque, *adv.*, for the most part, generally.

milit-ia, -iae, *f.*, warfare.

proel-ium, -ii, *n.*, a battle.

ut-or, -i, us-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I use, I employ (with *abl.*).

consuē-sco, -scere, -vi, -tum, *v. n. incep.* 3, I accustom myself.

sub·sĕqu-or, *v. dep.* 3, I follow close after, I follow in close pursuit (*see* ch. viii.).

pro·hib-eo, *v.a.* 2, I hinder, I prevent, I protect.

XI.

summ-us, -a, um, *superl. adj.*, highest, greatest, very great (*superl.* of superus).

difficul-tas, -tātis, *f.*, difficulty.

ob, *prep. gov. acc.*, for, on account of.

caus-a, ae, *f.*, a cause, a reason.

nĭsĭ, *conj.*, if not, unless, except.

alt-um, -i, *n.*, the deep, the open sea (alt-us, high, deep).

i·gnōt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, not known, unknown (nosco. *See* ch. ii.).

man-us, -ūs, *f.*, a hand, a band (of men).

im·ped-io, *v.a.* 4, I impede, I hinder (in; pes, a foot).

grav-is, -e, *adj.*, heavy.

ŏn-us, -ĕris, *n.*, a burden, a load, a weight.

arm-a, -orum, *n. pl.*, arms, weapons.

op·prĭm-o, -ere, ·press-i, ·press-um, *v.a.* 3, I overwhelm, I overload (ob, against; premo, I press).

aut, *conj.*, or. aut.. aut, either ...or.

arĭd-um, -i, *n.*, dry land (aridus, dry).

paulum, *adv.*, a little, somewhat.

aqu-a, -ae, *f.*, water.

audacter, *adv.*, boldly (audax, bold).

con·jĭc-io, -ere, ·jēc-i, ·ject-um, *v.a.* 3, I throw, I hurl.

equ-us, -i, *m.*, a horse.

in·suē·fact-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, accustomed, *see* note (suesco, I accustom; facio, I make).

in·cĭt-o, *v.a.* 1, I set in rapid motion, I urge forward.

XII.

re-s, -i, *f.*, a thing, an affair, a circumstance.

per·terr-eo, *v.a.* 2, I frighten thoroughly, I terrify greatly.

omnīno, *adv.*, altogether, wholly, in all.

im·perīt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, unskilful, not acquainted with (with *gen.*).

pugn-a, -ae, *f.*, a fight, a battle.

solĭt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, usual, ordinary (soleo, I am accustomed).

alacrĭt-as, -ātis, *f.*, alacrity, ardour.

ubi, *adv.*, when, where.

anim·advert-o, -ere, -i, ·**advers-um**, *v.a.* 3, I observe, I understand (animum, the mind; adverto, I turn towards).

re·mŏv-eo, -ere, -i, ·**mōt-um**, *v.a.* 2, I remove, I withdraw.

rēm-us, -i, *m.*, an oar.

lat-us, -ĕris, *n.*, a side, a flank.

fund-a, -ae, *f.*, a sling.

sagitt-a, -ae, *f.*, an arrow.

torment-um, -i, *n.*, a military engine.

pro·pell-o, -ere, ·**pŭl-i**, ·**puls-um**, *v.a.* 3, I propel, I drive forward, I push forward.

sum·mŏv-eo, -ere, ·**mōv-i**, ·**mōt-um**, *v.a.* 2, I drive away (sub, from beneath; moveo, I move).

speci-es, -ēi, *f.*, an appearance.

in·usitāt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, unusual, extraordinary (*comp.*, inusitatior).

mot-us, -ūs, *m.*, a motion, a movement.

ex·pedīt-us, -a, -um, *part.*, unimpeded, ready, easy (*comp.*, expeditior).

figūr-a, -ae, *f.*, a form, a shape, appearance.

per·mŏv-eo, *v.a.* 2, I move deeply, I stir (*see above* summoveo).

con·sist-o, -ere, ·**stit-i**, ·**stĭt-um** *v.n.* 3, I halt, I stop.

modo, *adv.*, only, merely.

pes, **pĕd-is**, *m.*, a foot.

re·fĕr-o, -re, **re·ttŭl-i**, **re·lāt-um**, *v.a. irreg.*, I bring back, I carry back, I relate.

XIII.

cunct-or, *v. dep.* 1, I delay, I hesitate.

alt-ĭtūdo, -ĭtūdĭnis, *f.*, depth (altus, *see* ch. xi.).

dĕc-ĭmus, -ĭma, -ĭmum, *num. adj.*, tenth.

leg-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a legion.

aquĭlĭf-er, -eri, *m.*, a standard bearer (aquila, an eagle; fero, I carry).

con·test-or, *v. dep.* 1, I call to witness, I invoke.

de-us, -i, *m.*, a god.

ut (*or* uti), *adv.* as *conj.*, that, so that, in order that.

felīcĭter, *adv.*, prosperously.

e·vĕn-io, -ire, ·vēn-i, ·vent-um, *v. n.* 4, I happen.

inquam, *v. def.*, I say.

de·sĭl-io, -ire, -ui, ·sult-um, *v.n.* 4, I leap down.

vult-is, *from* volo (ch. iii.).

aquil-a, -ae, *f.*, an eagle.

pro·d-o, -ere, ·dĭd-i, ·dĭt-um, *v.a.* 3, I give up, I surrender, I betray.

ego, *pers. pron.*, I.

certe, *adv.*, surely.

me-us, -a, -um, *poss. pron.*, my, mine.

res·publica, rei·publicae, *f.*, the commonwealth.

imperā-tor, -tōris, *m.*, a commander, a general.

offic-ium, -ii, *n.*, a duty, an office.

prae·st-o, -are, ·stĭt-i, ·stĭt-um, *v.a.* 1, I show, I perform, *v.n.*, I am superior.

pro·jic-io, -ere, ·jēc-i, ·ject-um, *v.a.* 3, I throw, I throw forward.

fer-o, -re, tul-i, lāt-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I bear, I carry.

coep-io, -isse, -i, -tum, *def.*, *v.a.* and *n.* 3, I begin.

tant-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, so much, so great.

dēdĕc-us, -ŏris, *n.*, a disgrace, a dishonour.

metŭ-o, -ere, -i, **metūt-um**, *v.a.* and *n.* 3, I fear.

unĭvers-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, all together, the whole.

item, *adv.*, so, also, in like manner.

proxĭm-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, nearest, next.

ap·propinqu-o, *v.n.* 1, I draw near to, I approach (with *dative*).

XIV.

pugn-o, *v.a.* 1, I fight.

uter·que, utră·que, utrum·que, *pron. adj.*, both, each; as *subst. pl.*, both sides.

acrĭter, *adv.*, sharply, vigorously.

magn·ŏpĕre, *adv.*, greatly, exceedingly.

per·turb-o, *v.a.* 1, I disturb utterly, I throw into confusion.

ord-o, -ĭnis, *m.*, order, a line, a rank.

serv-o, *v. a.* 1, I keep, I watch.

firmĭter, *adv.*, firmly.

in·sist-o, -ere, ·stĭt-i (no supine), *v.n.* 3, I stand.

al-ĭus, -ĭa, -ĭud, *adj.*, another (*gen.*, alīus; *dat.*, alii). alii... alii, some...others.

qui·cumque, quae·cumque, quod·cumque, *rel. pron.*, whoever, whatever.

oc·curr-o, -ere, -i, ·curs-um, *v.n.* 3, I run up to, I fall in with, I meet (ob, towards; curro, I run).

ag·grĕg-o, *v.a.* 1, I flock to, I attach myself to (ad; grex, a flock).

vero, *adv.*, but, indeed, however.

not-us, *perf. part.* from nosco (ch. ii.).

vad-um, -i, *n.*, a shallow.

ali·quis, ali·quid, *indef. pronom. adj.*, some.

singulār-is, -e, *adj.*, single, solitary.

ad·or-ior, -iri, -tus sum, *v. dep.* 4, I attack.

plus, plur-is, *comp. adj.*, more; *pl.*, several, very many.

pauc-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, small; *pl.*, few.

circum·sist-o, -ere, ·stĕt-i (no supine), *v.a.* 3, I stand round, I surround.

XV.

scaph-a, -ae, *f.*, a boat.

speculator-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, pertaining to a spy *or* scout.

navĭg-ium, *n.*, a vessel.

com·plĕ-o, ·plēre, ·plēv-i, ·plēt-um, *v.a.* 2, I fill up.

labor-o, *v.n.* 1, I labour, I am hard pressed.

subsid-ium, -ii, *n.*, aid, assistance, a support.

sub·mitt-o, *v. a.* 3, I send, I despatch (*see* mitto, ch. v.).

sĭmul, *adv.*, together, at once, at the same time.

con·sĕqu-or, *v. dep.* 3, I follow after, I pursue (*see* sequor, ch. viii.).

impĕt-us, -ūs, *m.*, an attack, an onset.

fug-a, -ae, *f.*, flight.

longius, *adv.*, longer, farther.

pro·sequ-or, *v. dep.* 3, I follow after, I pursue (*see* sequor, ch. viii.).

quod, *conj.*, that, because that, inasmuch as.

cur-sus, -sūs, *m.*, a running, a course (curro, I run).

cap-io, -ere, cēp-i, capt-um, *v.a.* 3, I take, I reach, I seize, I capture.

pris-tĭnus, -tĭna, -tĭnum, *adj.*, former.

fortun-a, -ae, *f.*, chance, fortune.

dē·sum, esse, fu-i, *v.n. irreg.*, I fail, I am wanting.

XVI.

super-o, *v. a.* 1, I overcome, I subdue, I conquer.

simul atque, as soon as (*see* ch. xv.).

recipere se, to betake one's self, to recover one's self (*see* ch. vi.).

statim, *adv.*, immediately.

pax, **pac**-is, *f.*, peace.

mis-erunt, *from* mitto (ch. v.).

pro·mitt-o, *v.a.* 3, I send forward, I promise (*see* mitto, ch. v.).

dat-urus, *from* do (ch. iv.).

mandāt-um, -i, *n.*, a command, an order.

effect-urus, *from* efficio (ch. iv.).

Atrĕb-as, -ătis, *m.*, one of the Atrebates.

antea, *adv.*, previously, once.

prae·miss-us, *from* praemitto (ch. iii.).

e·gress-us, *from* egredior (ch. v.).

quum, *adv.*, when; *conj.*, since, as.

orā-tor, -tōris, *m.*, an ambassador.

mod-us, -i, *m.*, a manner, a way.

de·fer-o, *v. a. irreg.*, I bring down, I carry down (*see* fero, ch. xiii.).

com·prehend-o, -ere, -i, ·prehens-um, *v.a.* 3, I seize.

vinc-ulum, -uli, *n.*, a chain, a fetter (vincio, I bind).

XVII.

fact-us, *from* facio (ch. vi.).

culp-a, -ae, *f.*, a fault.

mult-ĭtūdo, -ĭtūdĭnis, *f.*, a multitude, the mass of the people.

con·fer-o, -re, ·tul-i, col·lat-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I bring together, I collect, I attribute to.

i·gnosc-o, -ere, ·gnov-i, ·gnot-um, *v.a. and n.* 3, I pardon, I overlook (*with dat.*), (in, not; nosco, I know).

imprudent-ia, -iae, *f.*, imprudence, indiscretion.

pĕt-o, -ere, -īvi *and* -ĭi, -ītum, *v.a.* 3, I seek, I beg.

quĕr-or, -i, **quest**-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I complain.

sine, *prep. gov. abl.*, without.

in·fer-o, -re, ·tul-i, il·lat-um, *v.a.*, I bring into, I make (war).

dic-o, -ere, **dix**-i, **dict**-um, *v.a.* 3, I say.

ill-e, -a, -ud, *pron. demons.*, he, she, it, that.

ded-ērunt, *from* do (ch. iv.).

longinqu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, far off, distant (*compar.*, longinquior).

ar·cess-o, -ere, -īvi, -ītum, *v.a.* 3, I call, I send for (ad, to; cedo, I go, I cause to go).

interĕa, *adv.*, meanwhile.

re·migr-o (no perf. or supine), *v. n.* 1, I depart back, I return.

ager, **agr**-i, *m.*, a field, territory.

princ-eps, -ĭpis, *m.*, a chieftain, a leading man.

com·mend-o, *v.a.* 1, I commit, I entrust.

XVIII.

con·firm-o, *v.a.* 1, I strengthen, I establish.

sustul-erant, *from* tollo (ch. ix.).

lēn-is, -e, *adj.*, gentle.

castr-a, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, a camp.

subĭto, *adv.*, suddenly.

co·or-ior, -iri, -tus sum, *v. dep.* 4, I arise.

ull-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, any.

eōdem, *adv.*, to the same place.

unde, *adv.*, whence.

pro·fect-us, *from* proficiscor (ch. i.).

infer-ior, -ius, *comp. adj.*, lower.

propius, *comp. adj.*, nearer, too near (prope, near).

sol, sol-is, *m.*, the sun.

occās-us, -ūs, *m.*, the setting *or* going down (ob; cado, I fall).

de·jic-io, -ere, ·jēc-i, ·ject-um, *v.a.* 3, I throw down, I drive down (de, down; *and*

jac-io, -ere, jēc-i, jact-um, *v.a.* 3, I throw.

necessārio, *adv.*, necessarily.

advers-us, -a, -um, opposite, unfavourable.

nox, noct-is, *f.*, night.

pro·veh-o, -ere, ·vex-i, ·vect-um, *v. a.* 3, I carry forwards, I carry along.

continen-s, -tis, *f.*, the connected land, the mainland (continēre, to be continuous).

ī·dem, eă·dem, ĭ·dem, *demons. pron.*, the same.

ac·cĭd-o, -ere, -i (no supine), *v. n.* 3, to fall out, to happen (ad, upon; cado, I fall).

lun-a, -ae, *f.*, the moon.

plē-nus, -na, -num, *adj.*, full (pleo, I fill).

maxĭm-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, greatest, very great, (magnus, great),

ocĕăn-us, -i, *m.*, the ocean.

consuev-it, *from* consuesco (ch. x.).

XIX.

ita, *adv.*, thus, so.

exerc-ĭtus, -ĭtūs, *m.*, an army (exerceo, I exercise).

transport-o, *v.a.* 1, I carry over, I transport.

sub·dūc-o, -ere, ·dux-i, ·duct-um, *v.a.* 3, I draw ashore (sub, from below; duco, I draw).

dē·lĭg-o, *v.a.*, I bind down, I fasten.

af·flict-o, *v.a.* 1, I toss (ad, to; fligo, I dash).

ad·ministr-o, *v.a.* 1, I manage, I carry out.

auxĭli-or, *v. dep.* 1, I help.

com·plur-es, -a, *adj.*, very many, several.

frang-o, -ere, frēg-i, fract-um, *v.a.* 3, I break, I wreck.

fun-is, -is, *m.*, a rope, a cable.

armament-a, -orum, *n. pl.*, tackling.

a·mitt-o, *v. a.* 3, I lose (*see* mitto, ch. v.).

nav·ig-o, *v. n.* 1, I sail (navis, a ship).

in·util-is, -e, *adj.*, useless.

tot-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, the whole (*gen.*, totīus; *dat.*, toti).

perturba-tio, -tiōnis, *f.*, confusion.

report-o, *v.a.* 1, I carry back.

re.fic·io, -ere, ·fēc-i, ·fect-um, *v.a.* 3, I repair.

hiem-o, *v. n.* 1, I winter, I take up winter quarters (hiems, winter).

Gall-ia, -iae, *f.*, Gaul.

cognĭt-us, *from* cognosco (ch. ii.).

frument-um, -i, *n.*, corn.

hiem-s, -is, *f.*, winter.

pro·vid-eo, (*see* video, ch. v.), *v.a.* 1, I foresee, I provide, I furnish.

XX.

inter, *prep. gov. acc.*, between, among.

col·loqu-or, -i, ·loquut-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I talk with, I confer with (con; loquor, I speak).

intellĭg-o, -ere, ·lex-i, ·lect-um, *v.a.* 3, I perceive, I understand.

pauc-ĭtas, -ĭtātis, *f.*, a small number.

exigu-ĭtas, -ĭtātis, *f.*, small size (exiguus, small).

hoc, *adverbial abl.*, on this account.

ĕtĭam, *conj.*, also, even.

angust-ior, *comp. of* angustus (ch. ix.).

impĕdi-mentum, -menti, *n.* (pl.), baggage.

rebell-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a revolt.

commeā-tus, -tūs, *m.*, supplies, provisions, a voyage.

pro·duc-o (*see* subduco, ch. xix.), *v.a.* 3, I prolong.

superat-us, *from* supero (ch. xvi.).

rĕdĭt-us, -ūs, *m.*, a returning, a return (redeo, I return).

inter·clud-o, -ere, ·clus-i; ·clus-um, *v.a.* 3, I close up, I cut off (inter, between; claudo, I shut).

trans·eo, -ire, ·iv-i *or* ·i-i, ·it-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I go across, I cross over.

caus-â, *adverbial abl.* (with *gen.* or *gerund* in -di), for the purpose of (ch. xi.).

con·fīd-o, -ere, ·fīs-us sum, *v.a. semi-dep.* 3, I am persuaded, I am confident, *v.n.*, I rely upon.

rursus, *adv.*, back again, again.

con·jura-tio, -tiōnis, *f.*, a plot (con; juro, I swear).

paulatim, *adv.*, by little and little, gradually.

dis·cēd-o, -ere, ·**cess-i**, ·**cess-um**, *v.n.* 3, I depart.

clam, *adv.*, secretly, by stealth.

de·duc-o, (*see* subduco, ch. xix.), *v.a.* 3, I lead off, I withdraw, I launch.

XXI.

nondum, *adv.*, not yet.

cognov-erat, *from* cognosco, ch. [ii.).

event-us, -ūs, *m.*, occurrence (evenire, to happen).

dare, *see* do (ch. iv.).

inter·mitt-o, (*see* mitto, ch. v.), *v.a.* 3, I leave off, I relax.

fore, *from* sum.

suspĭc-or, *v. dep.* 1, I mistrust, [I suspect.

cas-us, ūs, *m.*, chance, accidents (cado, I fall).

com·păr-o, *v.a.* 1, I prepare.

quotidie, *adv.*, daily.

matĕr-ia, -iae, *f.*, wood, timber.

ae-s, ris, *n.*, bronze, copper.

gravissime, *adv.*, very seriously (*superl. of* graviter).

af·flīg-o, -ere, ·**flix-i**, ·**flict-um**, *v.a.* 3, I shatter, I damage (ad, to; fligo, I dash).

reficiend-as, *from* reficio (ch. [xix.).

com·port-o, *v.a.* 1, I carry together, I collect.

stud-ium, -ii, *n.*, eagnerness, [energy.

duŏ·decim, *num. adj. indecl.*, twelve.

amiss-us, *from* amitto (ch. xix.).

commode, *adv.*, advantageously.

XXII.

dum, *conj.*, whilst, until.

appell-o, *v.a.* 1, I call.

sept·ĭmus, -ĭma, ĭmum, *num. adj.*, seventh.

consue-tūdo, -tudĭnis, *f.*, custom, habit.

frument-or, *v. dep.* 1, I get corn, I forage.

n·ullus, ·**ulla**, ·**ullum**, *adj.*, not any, none, no (ne, not; ullus).

suspic-io, -iōnis, *f.*, mistrust, suspicion.

inter·pon-o, -ere, ·**posui**, ·**posĭtum**, *v. a.* 3, I interpose. *Pass.*, I arise (inter; pono, I place.

re·man-eo, -ere, -si (no supine), *v.n.* 2, I remain behind.

ventĭt-o, *v. n. intens.* 1, I keep coming.

pro, *prep. gov. abl.*, before, instead of, as, for.

port-a, -ae, *f.*, a gate.

stat-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a station, an outpost.

nunti-o, *v.a.* 1, I announce.

pulv-is, -ĕris, *m.*, dust.

i-ter, -tĭnĕris, *n.*, a march, a journey.

alĭ·quis, **alĭ·quid** (*fem. sing.* and *neut. pl.* not used), somebody, something.

nov-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, new.

in·eo, ·**ire**, ·iv-i or ·i-i, ·ĭt-um, *v. a. irreg.*, I form, I adopt, I begin.

cohor-s, -tis, *f.*, a cohort.

secum, with himself (*cum is written after and joined to pers. pron.*).

du-o, -ae, -o, *num. adj. pl.*, two.

suc·cēd-o, -ere, ·cess-i, ·cess-um, *v.n.* 3, I go in the place of, I succeed (sub; cedo, I go).

confestim, *adv.*, immediately.

XXIII.

paulo, *adv.*, a little, somewhat.

pro·cēd-o (*see* ch. xxii., succedo), *v.n.* 3, I go forwards, I advance.

prĕm-o, -ere, press-i, press-um, *v. a.* 3, I press hard, I harass.

confert-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, crowded together, close packed.

de·met-o, -ere, ·mess-ui, ·mess-um, *v. a.* 3, I mow, I cut down.

noctu, *adv. abl.*, by night.

silv-a, -ae, *f.*, a wood.

de·litesc-o, -ere, ·lit-ui (no supine), *v.n.* 3, I conceal myself (de, away; latesco, I hide myself).

dis·perg-o, -ere, ·pers-i, ·pers-um, *v.a.* 3, I disperse (dis, in different directions; spargo, I scatter).

oc·cup-o, *v. a.* 1, I seize, I gain.
oc·cupat-us, *perf. part.*, engaged in.

mĕt-o (*see above*, de·meto), *v.a.* 3, I mow, I reap.

dē·pon-o, -ere, ·pos-ui, ·posĭt-um, *v.a.* 3, I lay down, I lay aside, I give up.

inter·fic-io, -ere, ·fēc-i, ·fect-um, *v.a.* 3, I kill.

in·cert-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, uncertain.

essĕd-um, -i, *n.*, a war chariot.

circum·d-o, -are, ·dĕd-i, ·dăt-um, *v.a.* 1, I surround.

XXIV.

per·ĕquĭt-o, *v.n.* 1, I ride through *or* hither and thither.

terr-or, -ōris, *m.*, alarm, terror.

strepĭt-us, -ūs, *m.*, a noise.

rot-a, -ae, *f.*, a wheel.

turm-a, -ae, *f.*, a troop, a squadron.

in·sinu-o, *v.a.* 1, I make a way into (in; sinuo, I wind).

proeli-or, *v. dep.* 1, I join battle, I fight.

aurīg-a, -ae, *m.*, a driver, a charioteer.

ex·ced-o, -ere, ·cess-i, ·cess-um, *v. n.* 3, I go out, I withdraw.

curr-us, -ūs, *m.*, a chariot (curro, I run).

col·loc-o, *v.a.* 1, I put, I place (con; loco, I place).

si, *conj.*, if.

recept-us, -ūs, *m.*, a retreat (recipio).

XXV.

mobĭl-itas, -itatis, *f.*, quickness, rapidity (mobilis, easily moved).

stabil-ĭtas, -itatis, *f.*, steadiness (stabilis, steady).

quotidi-ānus, -āna, -ānum, *adj.*, daily.

exercitat-io, -iōnis, *f.*, exercise, practice.

declīv-is, -e, *adj.*, sloping.

prae·cep-s, ·cip-ĭtis, *adj.*, steep, precipitous (prae, caput, head-foremost).

sus·tin-eo, -ere, -ui, ·tent-um, *v.a.* 2, I support, I check.

incitat-us, -a, -um, *past. part.*, at full speed, swift (ch. xi., incito).

spat-ium, -ii, *n.*, space, distance, interval of time.

modĕr-or, *v. dep.* 1, I manage, I control, I check.

flect-o, -ere, flex-i, flex-um, *v.a.* 3, I turn.

tem-o, -ōnis, *m.*, the pole (of a carriage).

per·curr-o, -ere, ·cucurr-i *or* ·curr-i, ·curs-um, *v.n.* 3, I run along.

jug-um, -i, *n.*, the yoke.

citissĭme, *superl. adj.*, with the utmost rapidity (cito, rapidly).

sol-eo, -ere, -ĭtus sum, *v.n.* 2, I am wont, I am accustomed.

nov-ĭtas, -ĭtātis, *f.*, newness, strangeness (novus, new).

opportun-issimus, -issima, -issimum, *superl. adj.*, most convenient, most opportune.

tul-it, *from* fero (ch. xiii.).

namque, *conj.*, for indeed.

advent-us, -ūs, *m.*, arrival (advenio, I come to).

constit-erunt, *from* consto (ch. xi.).

tim-or, -ōris, *m.*, fear, terror.

XXVI.

ali-ēnus, -ēna, -ēnum, *adj.*, belonging to another, unfavourable.

arbitr-or, *v. dep.* 1, I think, I consider.

re·duc-o, -ere, ·dux-i, ·duct-um, *v.a.* 3, I lead back.

con·tin-uus, -ua, -uum, *adj.*, in succession (con; teneo, I hold).

nunt-ius, -ii, *m.*, a messenger.

di·mitt-o (*see* mitto, ch. v.), *v.a.* 3, I send about, I dismiss, I quit.

prae·dic-o, *v.a.* 1, I declare, I announce.

de·monstr-o, *v.a.* 1, I show, I point out.

quant-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, how great, how much.

daretur, *from* do (ch. iv.).

praed-a, -ae, *f.*, booty, plunder.

faci-endae, *from* facio (ch. vi.).

liber-tas, -tātis, *f.*, liberty, freedom.

ex·pell-o, -ere, **·pul-i, ·puls-um,** *v.a.* 3, I drive out, I expel.

peditāt-us, -ūs, *m.*, foot soldiers, infantry.

co·act-a, *from* cogo (ch. vii.).

XXVII.

pell-o, -ere, **pepŭl-i, ·puls-um,** *v. a.* 3, I rout, I put to flight.

celer-ĭtas, -ĭtātis, *f.*, swiftness, speed (celer, swift).

perīcŭl-um, -i, *n.*, an attempt, danger.

ef·fŭg-io, -ere, **·fūg-i, ·fugĭt-um,** *v.n.* 3, I flee away, I escape.

nact-us, *from* nanciscor (ch. viii.).

triginta, *num. adj. indecl.*, thirty.

aci-es, -ei, *f.*, order *or* line of battle.

diūtĭus, *adv.*, longer (*compar. of* diu).

ferre. *See* fero (ch. xiii.).

vert-o, -ere, -i, **vers-um,** *v.a.* 3, I turn.

oc·cīd-o, -ere, -i, **·cīs-um,** *v.a.* 3, I cut down, I kill (ob, against; caedo, I strike).

de·inde, *adv.*, afterwards, then.

longe, *adv.*, far off. **late,** *adv.*, widely. **longe lateque,** far and wide.

aedific-ium, -ii, *n.*, a building.

in·cend-o, -ere, -i, **·cens-um,** *v.a.* 3, I set on fire, I burn.

miss-us, *from* mitto (ch. v.).

XXVIII.

duplĭc-o, *v.a.* 1, I double.

ad·dūc-o, ·ere, **·dux-i, ·duct-um,** *v.a.* 3, I lead to, I bring to.

med-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, middle. **media nox,** midnight.

in·colŭm-is, -e, *adj.*, quite safe, in safety.

per·vĕn-io (*see* venio, ch. iv.), *v.n.* 4, I come up, I arrive.

infra, *adv.*, below.

de·lat-us, *from* defero (ch. xvi.).

Belg-ae, -ārum, *m. pl.*, the Belgae, the Belgians.

hibern-a, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, winter quarters.

eò, *adv.*, thither, there, for this reason.

neglĭg-o, -ere, **neglex-i**, **neglect-um**, *v. a.* 3, I overlook, I neglect.

Rom-a, -ae, *f.*, Rome.

litter-a, -ae, *f. sing.*, a letter (of the alphabet); *pl.*, a letter, an epistle.

viginti, *num. adj. indecl.*, twenty.

supplicat-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a thanksgiving.

senāt-us, -ūs, *m.*, the Senate.

de·cern-o, -ere, ·crēv-i, ·crēt-um, *v.a.* 3, I decree, I decide.

aedifĭc-o, *v.a.* 1, I build.

vĕt-us, -ĕris, *adj.*, old.

fin-is, -is, *m.*, an end, a boundary; *pl.*, borders, territory.

Trēvĭr-i, -orum, *m.*, the Treviri.

concil-ium, -ii, *n.*, a meeting, a council.

par-eo, *v.n.* 2, I obey (with *dat.*).

XXIX.

It-ius, -ii, *m.*, Itius.

quò, *adv.*, whither, where, in order that.

quinque, *num. adj. indecl.*, five.

com·mor-or, *v. dep.* 1, I delay, I stop.

Cor-us, -i, *m.*, Corus, *i.e.*, the north-west wind.

fl-o, *v.n.* 1, I blow.

tandem, *adv.*, at length, at last.

Labiēn-us, -i, *m.*, Labienus.

tres, **tria** (*gen.*, trium.), *num. adj.*, three.

tu-eor, -eri, -ĭtus sum, *v. dep.* 2, I protect, I defend.

par, **par-is**, *adj.*, equal.

XXX.

Afrĭc-us, -i, *m.*, the south-west wind.

pro·vect-us, *from* proveho (ch. xviii.).

inter·miss-us, *from* intermitto (ch. xxi.).

or-ior, -iri, -tus sum, *v. dep.* 3 *and* 4, I rise, I spring from.

lux, **luc-is**, *f.*, light, daylight.

sub, *prep. gov. abl. and acc.*, under, below, near, during.

sinistr-a, -ae, *f.*, the left hand.

relict-us, *from* relinquo (ch. vi.).

commuta-tio, -tiōnis, *f.*, a change, an alteration.

secut-us, *from* sequor (ch. viii.).

con·tend-o, -ere, -i, ·tent-um, *v.n. and a.* 3, I strive, I contend, I proceed eagerly, I hasten.

qua, *adv.*, in which place, where, wherever.

optim-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, best.

egress-us, -ūs, *m.*, a landing-place.

admodum, *adv.*, very, exceedingly.

laud-o, *v.a.* 1, I praise.

vector-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, for carrying.

rem·ĭg-o, *v.n.* 1, I row (remus, an oar).

lab-or, -ōris, *m.*, toil, labour.

ad·aeq-uo, *v.a.* 1, I bring to an equality, I keep pace with (ad, to; aequo, I make equal).

XXXI.

access-um est, *from* accedo (ch. vii.), it was approached.

merīdi-ānus, -āna, -ānum, *adj.*, of mid-day. **meridianum tempus**, mid-day.

cap-tīvus, -tīvi, *m.*, a prisoner (capio, I take).

discess-erant, *from* discedo (ch. xx.).

ab·d-o, -ere, ·dĭd-i, ·dĭt-um, *v.a.* 3, I hide.

expos-uit, *from* expono (ch. viii.).

cep-it, *from* capio (ch. xv.).

con·sīd-o, -ere, ·sēd-i, ·sess-um, *v.n.* 3, I take my station, I encamp.

decem, *num. adj. indecl.*, ten.

tre·cent-i, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, three hundred.

prae·fic-io, -ere, ·fēc-i, ·fect-um, *v.a.* 3, I place over, I appoint to the command of (prae, before; facio, I make).

pro·gress-us, *from* progredior (ch. viii.).

con·spĭc-or, *v. dep.* 1, I see, I descry.

XXXII.

flu-men, -mĭnis, *n.*, a river (fluo, I flow).

re·pell-o, -ere, ·ppŭl-i, ·puls-um, I drive back, I repulse.

egrĕgie, *adv.*, excellently, exceedingly well, strongly.

op-us, -ĕris, *n.*, work, a fortification.

mun-io, *v.a.* 4, I fortify, I protect.

crē-ber, -bra, -brum, *adj.*, frequent, numerous, many.

arb-or, -ŏris, *f.*, a tree.

suc·cīd-o, -ere, -i, ·cīs-um, *v.a.* 3, I cut down (sub; caedo, I cut).

introĭt-us, -ūs, *m.*, an entrance, an approach.

prae·clud-o, -ere, ·clus-i, ·clus-um, *v.a.* 3, I close in front, I block (prae; claudo, I shut).

rar-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, dispersed here and there, seldom.

pro·pugn-o, *v. n.* 1, I go forth to fight, I make sallies.

intra, *prep. gov. acc.*, within.

muni-tio, tiōnis, *f.*, a fortifying, a fortification (munio).

in·grĕd-ior, -i, ·**gress-us sum**, *v. dep.* 3, I enter.

at, *conj.*, but, yet.

test-ūdo, -**ūdĭnis**, *f.*, a covering, a shed.

agg-er, -**ĕris**, *m.*, a mound.

ad·jic-io, -ere, ·**jec-i**, ·**ject-um**, *v. a.* 3, I throw upon, I add.

ex·pul-erunt, *from* expello (ch. xxvi.).

vuln-us, -**ĕris**, *n.*, a wound.

fŭg-io, -**ere**, **fūg-i**, **fŭgĭt-um**, *v.n. and a.* 3, I flee.

vĕt-o, -are, -ui, -ĭtum, *v.a.* 1, I forbid.

ignōr-o, *v.a.* 1, I am unacquainted with.

con·sum-o, -ere, ·**sumps-i**, ·**sumpt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I spend, I pass.

XXXIII.

post-erus, -**era**, -**erum**, *adj.*, next, following.

mane, *adv.*, early in the morning.

tripartīto, *adv.*, in three divisions.

expedĭ-tio, -**tiōnis**, *f.*, an expedition.

per·sequ-or, -i, ·**secut-us sum**, *v. dep.* 3, I pursue.

aliquant-um, -i, *n.*, somewhat, some portion. **aliquant-us**, -**a**, -**um**, *adj.*, some.

paene, *adv.*, nearly, almost.

prospect-us, -**ūs**, *m.*, sight.

coort-us, *from* coorior (ch. xviii.).

prope, *adv.*, nearly, almost.

afflict-us, *from* affligo (ch. xxi.).

e·jic-io (*see* adjicio, ch. xxxii.), *v.a.* 3, I cast out, I drive ashore.

sub·sist-o, -ere, ·**stĭt-i**, ·**stĭt-um**, *v.n.* 3, I hold out.

naut-a, -**ae**, *m.*, a sailor.

gubernā-tor, -**tōris**, *m.*, a pilot.

vis (*pl.*, **vir-es**, -**ium**), *f.*, strength, violence.

pat-ior, -i, .**pass-us sum**, *v. dep.* 3, I bear, I endure, I suffer.

concurs-us, -**ūs**, *m.*, a running together, a collision (concurro).

incommod-um, -i, *n.*, trouble, disaster.

ac·cip-io, -ere, ·**cēp-i**, ·**cept-um**, *v.a.* 3, I receive (ad; capio, I take).

dix-erunt, *from* dico (ch. xvii.).

XXXIV.

re·voc-o, *v.a.* 1, I call back, I recall.

re·sist-o, -ere, ·**stit-i** (no supine), *v.n.* 3, I withstand, I halt.

re·vert-or, **-i**, **·vers-us sum**, *v. dep.* 3, I return.

coram, *adv.*, personally; *prep.*, in the presence of.

per·spic-io, -ere, **·spex-i**, **·spect-um**, *v.a.* 3, I perceive, I ascertain.

quadraginta, *num. adj. indecl.*, forty.

neg·ot-ium, -ii, *n.*, an affair, trouble (nec; otium, leisure).

fa-ber, -bri, *m.*, an artificer.

de·lig-o, -ere, **·lēg-i**, **·lect-um**, *v.a.* 3, I choose out, I select.

etsi, *conj.*, even if, although.

mul-tus, -ta, -tum, *adj.*, much.

oper-a, -ae, *f.*, work, labour, aid.

commodissim-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, most convenient, very advantageous.

con·jung-o, -ere, **·junx-i**, **·junct-um**, *v.a.* 3, I join together, I unite.

ne, *adv.*, lest, that not.

ne quidem, not even.

XXXV.

ante, *adv.*, before, previously; *prep. gov. acc.*, before.

maj-or, -us, *comp. adj.*, greater.

summ-a, -ae, *f.*, the whole, the chief.

commun-is, -e, *adj.*, common.

Cassivellaun-us, -i, *m.*, Cassivellaunus.

per·mitt-o (*see* mitto, ch. v.), *v.a.* 3, I give up, I entrust, I allow.

dīvĭd-o, -ere, **divīs-i**, **divīs-um**, *v.a.* 3, I divide.

Tamĕs-is, -is, *m.*, the Thames.

continen-s, -tis, *pres. part. of* contineo, continuous, constant.

inter·cēd-o, -ere, **·cess-i**, **·cess-um**, *v.n.* 3, I intervene, I am between.

advent-us, -ūs, *m.*, arrival (ad, venio).

XXXVI.

triquetr-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, triangular.

contra, *prep. gov. acc.*, against, opposite to.

al-ter, -tera, -terum (*gen.*, al-tĕrīus; *dat.*, al-tĕri), *adj.*, the one (of two); **alter...alter**, the one...the other.

angŭl-us, -i, *m.*, an angle, a corner.

ap·pell-o, -ere, **·pul-i**, **·puls-um**, *v. a.* 3, I drive to, I bring to.

ori-ens, *pres. part. from* orior (ch. xxx.).

meri·di-es, -ei, *m.*, mid-day, the south.

spect-o, *v. a.* 1, I look at *or* towards.

per·tin-eo, -ere, -ui, **·tent-um**, *v.n.* 2, I reach, I extend.

quingent-i, -ae, *num. adj.*, five hundred.

verg-o, -ere (*no perf. or supine*), *v.n.* 3, I lie, I am situated.

Hispan-ia, -iae, *f.*, Spain.

oc·cĭd-o, -ere, -i, ·**cās**-um, *v.n.* 3, I go down, I set.

Hibern-ia, -iae, *f.*, Ireland.

dimidi-um, -i, *n.*, a half.

min-or, -us, *compar. adj.*, less (*comp. of* parvus).

aēstim-o, *v.a.* 1, I estimate, I reckon.

quam, *adv.*, than.

par-i, *from* par (ch. xxix.).

trans·miss-us, -ūs, *m.*, a passage (across the sea), (trans, across; mitto, I send).

atque, *conj.*, as, with (*after words denoting similarity*), (*see* ac, ch. v.).

Mon-a, -ae, *f.*, Mona.

praeterea, *adv.*, besides, moreover.

sub·jic-io, -ere, ·**jec**-i, ·**ject**-um, *v.a.* 3, I throw under, I place near.

ex·istim-o, *v.a.* 1, I think, I suppose (ex; aestimo).

non·null-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, some,

scrīb-o, -ere, scrips-i, script-um, *v.a.* 1, I write.

brum-a, -ae, *f.*, winter.

XXXVII.

nos, *pl. of* ego (ch. xiii.).

nihil, *n. indecl.*, nothing.

percontat-io, -iōnis, *f.*, an enquiry.

cert-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, certain, sure.

mensur-a, -ae, *f.*, a measuring, measurement.

brev-ior, -ius, *comp. adj.*, shorter (brevis, ch. iii.).

noct-es, *from* nox (ch. xviii.).

longitūd-o, -ĭnis, *f.*, length.

fert, *from* fero (ch. xiii.).

opin-io, -iōnis, *f.*, opinion.

septingent-i, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, seven hundred.

septentri-o, -ōnis (*most frequently pl.*), *m.*, the north.

ob·jic-io, -ere, ·**jēc**-i, ·**ject**-um, *v.a.* 3, I present (to view), I oppose (ob, before; jacio, I throw).

German-ia, -iae, *f.*, Germany.

octingent-i, -ae, -a, *adj.*, eight hundred.

circuit-us, -ūs, *m.*, a circumference.

vicies, *adv.*, twenty times.

centum, *num. adv. indecl.*, a hundred.

inter-ior, -ius, *comp. adj.*, inner, interior.

in·col-o, -ere, -ui (*no supine*), *v.n. and a.* 3, I dwell, I inhabit.

nasc-or, -i, **nat**-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I am born, I am produced.

nom-en, -ĭnis, *n.*, a name.
ort-i, *from* orior (ch. xxx.).
illat-um, *from* infero (ch. xvii.).
per·man-eo, -ere, -si, -sum, *v.n.* 2, I remain.
col-o, -ere, -ui, **cult-um**, *v.a.* 3, I cultivate, I till.

XXXVIII.

infinīt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, countless, infinite.
creberrim-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, very frequent, very numerous (creber, frequent).
con·simil-is, -e, *adj.*, quite like (with *dat.*).
pec-us, ŏris, *n.*, cattle.
tale-a, -ae, *f.*, a rod, a bar.
ferr-eus, -ea, -eum, *adj.*, made of iron, iron-.
pond-us, -ĕris, *n.*, a weight.
examin-o, *v.a.* 1, I weigh.
numm-us, -i, *m.*, money.
plumb-um, -i, *n.*, lead.
alb-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, white.
plumbum album=tin.
medi·terr-aneus, -anea, -aneum, *adj.*, inland.
ferr-um, -i, *n.*, iron.
im·port-o, *v.a.* 1, I carry into, I import.
quis-que, quae-que, quod-que, *adj. pron. indef.*, each, every.
fag-us, -i, *f.*, a beech tree, beech.
abi-es, -ĕtis, *f.*, a pine tree, fir.
lĕp-us, -ŏris, *m.*, a hare.
gallīn-a, -ae, *f.*, a hen.
ans-er, -ĕris, *m.*, a goose.
gust-o, *v.a.* 1, I taste.
fas, *n. indecl.*, the will of the gods, a lawful thing.
put-o, *v.a.* 1, I think, I consider.
al-o, -ere, -ui, -ĭtum *and* -tum, *v.a.* 3, I rear, I keep.
anim-us, -i, *m.*, mind, amusement.
volupt-as, -ātis, *f.*, pleasure.
temperat-ior, -ius, *comp. adj.*, more temperate, milder.
remiss-us, *part. perf. pass.* (remitto, ch. v.), mild, not severe.
frig-us, -ŏris, *n.*, cold, coldness.

XXXIX.

gen-s, -tis, *f.*, a race, a nation, a people.
human-issimus, -issima, -issimum, *superl. adj.*, most civilized (humanus).
Cant-ium, -ii, *n.*, Cantium, Kent.
multum, *adv.*, much, greatly.
dif·fer-o, -re, **dis·tul-i, dī·lat-um**, *v.n. irreg.*, I am different.

plerusque, pleraque, plerumque, *adj.*, the greater part; *pl.*, very many.

sĕr-o, -ere, sēv-i, săt-um, *v.a.* 3, I sow.

lac, lact-is, *n.*, milk.

car-o, -nis, *f.*, flesh.

viv-o, -ere, vix-i, vict-um, *v.n.* 3, I live.

pell-is, -is, *f.*, a skin.

vest-io, *v.a.* 4, I clothe.

vitr-um, -i, *n.*, woad.

in·fic-io, -ere, ·fēc-i, ·fect-um *v.a.* 3, I dip in, I dye with.

caerule-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, deep blue.

cŏl-or, -ōris, *m.*, colour.

horrid-ior, -ius, *compar. adj.*, more terrible, more horrible (horridus).

aspect-us, -ūs, *m.*, appearance.

cap-illus, -illi, *m.*, the hair (caput, the head).

promiss-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, long, hanging down.

corp-us, -ŏris, *n.*, a body.

cap-ut, -ĭtis, *n.*, the head.

labr-um, -i, *n.*, a lip.

rad-o, -ere, ras-i, ras-um, *v.a.* 3, I shave.

con·flīg-o, -ere, ·flix-i, ·flict-um, *v.n.* 3, I come into conflict, I engage (con; fligo, I dash).

com·pell-o, -ere, ·pŭl-i, ·puls-um, *v.a.* 3, I drive together, I force.

interfect-us, *from* interficio (ch. xxiii.).

cupidius, *compar. adv.*, more eagerly, too eagerly (cupide).

in·sequ-or (*see* sequor, ch. viii.), *v. dep.* 3, I follow after.

XL.

intermiss-us, *from* intermitto (ch. xxi.), being allowed to intervene.

ejicere se (*see* ejicio, ch. xxxiii.), to throw themselves out, to rush forth.

im·prud-ens, -entis, *adj.*, heedless, unwary (in, not; prudens, foreseeing).

audacissime, *superl. adv.*, very boldly (audacter, ch. xi.).

per·rump-o, -ere, ·rūp-i, ·rupt-um, *v.n.* 3, I break through.

Q=Quint-us, -i, *m.*, Quintus.

Laber-ius, -ii, *m.*, Laberius.

Dur-us, -i, *m.*, Durus.

plures (*see* plus, ch. xiv.).

prŏcul, *adv.*, at a distance, far off.

ostend-o, -ere, -i, ostens-um and ostent-um, *v. a.* 3, I show.

lenius, *comp. adv.*, more slowly, with less spirit (leniter, slowly).

pridĭe, adv., on the day before.

lacess-o, -ere, ·īv-i *or* **·i-i, ·īt-um,** *v.a.* 3, I provoke, I attack.

XLI.

pabul-or, *v. dep.* 1, I forage.

Trebon-ius, -ii, *m.*, Trebonius.

repente, *adv.*, suddenly.

pabulat-or, -ōris, *m.*, a forager.

ad·vol-o, *v.n.* 1, I fly to, I hasten.

sic, *adv.*, so, thus. **sicuti**, to such a degree that (*see* ut, ch. xiii.).

ab·sist-o, -ere, ·**stĭt**-i, ·**stĭt**-um, *v.n.* 3, I stand apart from.

quo·ad, *adv.*, till, until.

confis-us, *perf. part. of* confido (ch. xx.).

prae·ceps, .**cip**-itis, *adj.*, headlong, in headlong flight (prae, before; caput, the head).

ag-o, -ere, ēg-i, **act**-um, *v.a.* 3, I do, I drive.

col·lĭg-o, -ere, ·**lēg**-i, ·**lect**-um, *v.a.* 3, I gather together, I collect (con; lego, I gather).

con·sist-o (*see above*, absisto), *v.n.* 3, I take my stand, I halt.

protĭnus, *adv.*, forthwith, immediately.

unquam, *adv.*, at any time, ever.

nobiscum = cum nobis.

XLII.

duc-o, -**ere**, **dux**-i, **duct**-um, *v.a.* 3, I lead.

ped-es, -ĭtis, *m.*, a foot soldier; *pl.*, infantry.

aegre, *adv.*, with difficulty, scarcely.

rip-a, -ae, *f.*, a bank.

in·stru-o, -ere, ·**strux**-ī, ·**struct**-um, *v.a.* 3, I build, I draw up (troops).

acūt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, sharp, pointed.

sud-es, -is, *f.*, a stake.

de·fīg-o, -ere, ·**fix**-i, ·**fix**-um, *v.a.* 3, I fix down, I drive down.

tĕg-o, -ere, **tex**-i, **tect**-um, *v.a.* 3, I cover.

eo, **ire**, **iv**-i *or* **i**-i, **ĭt**-um, *v.n. irreg.*, I go.

sol-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, alone, only.

ex·st-o, -are (*no perf. or supine*), *v.n.* 1, I stand out of.

mand-o, *v.a.* 1, I command, I commit.

XLIII.

content-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a contest.

spe-s, -i, *f.*, hope, expectation.

ampl-ior, -ius, *comp. adj.*, the greater (amplus).

quattuor, *num. adj. indecl.*, four.

vi-a, -ae, *f.*, a way, a road.

impedĭt-us, *past. part.*, impedio (ch. xi.), obstructed.

silv-estris -estre, *adj.*, woody, wooden (silva).

occult-o, *v.a.* 1, I hide.

pecor-a, *from* pecus (ch. xxxviii.).

praed-or, *v. dep.* 1, I plunder.

vast-o, *v.a.* 1, I lay waste, I devastate, I plunder.

sēmĭt-a, -ae, *f.*, a path.

e·mitt-o (*see* mitto, ch. v.), *v.a.* 3, I send out.

met-us, -ūs, *m.*, fear, dread.

lat-ius, *comp. adv.*, more widely (late, ch. xxvii.).

vag-or, *v. dep.* 1, I wander.

ag-men, -mĭnis, *n.*, a march, a column (of soldiers).

pass-us sum, *from* patior (ch. xxxiii.).

XLIV.

Trinobant-es, -um, *m. pl.*, the Trinobantes.

firm-issimus, -issima, -issimum, *superl. adj.*, strongest, most powerful (firmus).

sese. *See* se (ch. iii.).

de·d-o, -ere, ·**dĭd**-i, ·**dĭt**-um, *v. a.* 3, I give up, I surrender.

imperat-um, -i, *n.*, a command.

Mandubra-cius, -ii, *m.*, Mandubracius.

adolesc-ens, -entis, *comm. gen.*, a youth.

regn-um, -i, *n.*, supreme power, a kingdom.

ob·tin-eo, -ere, -ui, ·**tent**·um, *v.a.* 2, I hold, I acquire.

mor-s, -tis, *f.*, death.

vit-o, *v.a.* 1, I avoid.

injuri-a, -ae, *f.*, injustice, a wrong.

de·fend-o, -ere, -i, ·**fens**-um, *v.a.* 3, I protect.

celĕrĭter, *adv.*, quickly.

XLV.

Cenimagn-i, -orum, *m. pl.*, the Cenimagni.

Segontĭăc-i, -orum, *m. pl.*, the Segontiaci.

Ancălĭt-es, -um, *m. pl.*, the Ancalites.

Bibroc-i, -orum, *m. pl.*, the Bibroci.

Cass-i, -orum, *m. pl.*, the Cassi.

legat-io, -ionis, *f.*, an embassy.

ab·sum, ·esse, ·**fui**, *v.n.*, I am away, I am distant.

pal-us, -ūdis, *f.*, a swamp, a marsh.

oppid-um, -i, *n.*, a town, a city.

vall-um, -i, *n.*, a rampart.

foss-a, -ae, *f.*, a ditch, a trench.

incur-sio, -siōnis, *f.*, an inroad, a raid (in; curro, I run).

consu-erunt, *from* consuesco (ch. x.).

oppugn-o, *v.a.* 1, I attack, I besiege.

paulisper, *adv.*, for a short time.

morat-us, *from* moror (ch. vi.).

tul-erunt, *from* feror (ch. xiii.).

repert-us, *from* reperio (ch. iii.).

comprehens-us, *from* comprehendo (ch. xvi.).

XLVI.

prae·sum, **·esse**, **·fui**, *v.n.*, I am over, I rule.

Cingĕtŏr-ix, -ĭgis, *m.*, Cingetorix.

Carvil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Carvilius.

Taximăgul-us, -i, *m.*, Taximagulus.

Segon-ax, -ăcis, *m.*, Segonax.

nav-ālis, -āle, *adj.*, naval, sea-.

im·prōvīs-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, unexpected (in, not; provideo, I foresee). **de improviso**, unexpectedly.

erupt-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a sortie, a sally (erumpo, I break out).

Lugotŏr-ix, -ĭgis, *m.*, Lugotorix.

dux, **duc-is**, *comm. gen.*, a leader, a chief.

no-bilis, bile, *adj.*, noble.

tot, *num. adj. indecl.*, so many.

detriment-um, -i, *n.*, loss, damage.

accept-us, *from* accipio (ch. xxxiii.).

defect-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a revolt, a defection.

cīv-is, -is, *comm. gen.*, a citizen.

dēdit-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a surrender (dedo, ch. xliv.).

repentīn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, sudden, unexpected.

super·sum, **·esse**, **·fui**, *v.n.*, I remain, I am left.

quis, **quae**, **quid**, *pron. interrog.*, who, what.

vectīg-al, -ālis, *n.*, a tax, tribute.

singul-i, -ae, -a, *num. distrib. adj.*, separate, single, each.

pend-o, -ere, **pepend-i** *and* **pend-i**, **pens-um**, *v.a.* 3, I pay.

neu, *conj.*, and not, nor.

noc-eo, *v.n.* 2, I hurt.

XLVII.

in·vĕn-io (*see* venio, ch. iv.), *v.a.* 4, I find, I discover.

refect-us, *from* reficio (ch. xix.).

deduct-us, *from* deduco (ch. xx.).

de·per-eo, -ire, ·iv-i *or* ·i-i (no supine), *v. n.*, I am entirely destroyed.

in·stitŭ-o, -ere, -i, **·stitūt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I resolve, I begin.

port-o, *v.a.* 1, I carry.

desidĕr-o, *v.a.* 1, I desire, I miss (a thing).

inān-is, -e, *adj.*, empty.

pri-or, -us, *comp. adj.*, former, previous.

exposit-us, *from* expono (ch. viii.).

per·pauc-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, very little; *pl.*, very few.

re·jic-io, -ere, ·jēc-i, ·ject-um, *v.a.* 3, I throw back.

aliquamdiu, *adv.*, for a considerable time.

frustra, *adv.*, in vain.

ex·clud-o, -ere, ·clus-i, ·clus-um, *v.a.* 3, I prevent, I hinder (ex; claudo, I shut).

aequinoct-ium, -ii, *n.*, the equinox (aequus, equal; nox, night).

sub·sum, ·esse, ·fui, *v.n.*, I am near, I am at hand.

angustius, *compar. adv.*, more closely.

tranquillit-as, -ātis, *f.*, calmness, a calm.

init-us, *from* ineo (ch. xxii.).

per·duc-o, -ere, ·dux-i, duct-um, *v.a.* 3, I bring, I conduct.

EXERCISES.

Usual order of words in a simple sentence:—

1. Subject with extensions.
2. Adverbs or other extensions of Predicate.
3. Indirect Object.
4. Direct Object.
5. Predicate.

I.

RULES TO BE LEARNT.

(1) A verb agrees with the subject of the sentence in **gender, number, and person.**

(2) Adjectives agree with nouns in **gender, number,** and **case.**

(3) Transitive verbs usually take an **accusative** of the object.

1. (It) is now summer.
2. Of our enemies.
3. We are setting out.
4. For all the Britons.
5. In our wars.
6. We shall supply help.
7. Our enemies determined to set out.

II.

Rule.—Certain prepositions require the accusative case: **ante, apud, ad, circiter, contra, in** (into), **ob, per, post, praeter, prope, propter.**

1. We know the place.
2. He knew that place.
3. They are unknown to Caesar.
4. No one except you was known to me.
5. Except Caesar, no one set out.
6. The traders know the sea coast.

III.

Rule.—Certain prepositions require the **ablative case: a, ab, cum, de, ex, in** (in), **pro, sine, sub** (*rest under*).

1. He set out with the traders.
2. We shall set out in a ship.
3. He wishes to approach the island.
4. Caesar wishes to send forward his forces.
5. I have been sent forward to the island with all the ships.
6. All the ships were in the harbour.

IV.

Rule.—Certain verbs require a **dative** case of the object: **adpropinquo, desum, ignosco, impero, noceo, objicio, obtempero, occurro, praesum, pareo, resisto.**

1. We shall obey the Romans.
2. The traders obeyed Caesar.

3. The hostages would have obeyed the lieutenant.
4. The inhabitants will make a fleet.
5. The ships will come to the war.
6. The lieutenant ordered me to come.

V.

Rule.—**A point of time** (time '*when*') is expressed by the **ablative** case; **duration of time** (time '*how long*') by the **accusative.**

1. Caesar sent the ships home.
2. On that day the fleet will return.
3. The king is not faithful to the Romans.
4. His courage does not seem to be great.
5. The enemy will not dare to approach the island.

VI.

1. Caesar wishes to prepare ships.
2. Caesar's plan is known to the enemy.
3. In the fifth year war was made.
4. The season of the year is not suitable for war.
5. We dare not tarry in this place.
6. Part of the enemy tarried in this place on account of the season of the year.

VII.

Rule.—Write **mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum, quocum** for cum me, cum te, etc.

1. He had with him eighty ships.

2. They held the harbour for eighteen days.
3. On the fifth day the ships were seen.
4. He tarried with me eight days.
5. On the fifth day he will return with you.
6. The ships were detained by the wind eighteen days.

VIII.

RULE.—When **'him,' 'his,' 'them,' 'their,'** etc., mean the same person or persons as the subject of the sentence, translate by the proper case of **se** and **suus.**

1. He sends his cavalry to the war.
2. Caesar sent his ambassador to the king.
3. Caesar ordered his soldiers to follow him (*that is*, Caesar).
4. The lieutenants had eight soldiers with them.
5. The Romans reached Britain with their ships.
6. Caesar had eighteen ships with him.
7. The Romans embarked upon their ships.

IX.

RULE.—When **'him,' 'his,' 'them,' 'their,'** etc., do **not** mean the same person as the subject of the sentence, but refer to someone else mentioned before, use the proper case of **'is,' 'ea,' 'id.' His**='of him'=**ejus. Their**='of them'=**eorum.**

1. His cavalry (*pl.*) was sent.
2. The place seems to them to be suitable.

3. Caesar assembled them.
4. Their ships have been seen.
5. The soldiers followed him (*that is*, Caesar).
6. For five days Caesar was waiting-for them.

X.

Rule.—**Several verbs require an ablative case, as utor, fungor** (I perform), **fruor** (I enjoy), **vescor** (I eat).

1. The Romans use ships in battle.
2. We shall not use the cavalry.
3. Caesar will use a suitable place for (*ad*) the battle.
4. The ships were drawn up on the shore.
5. He gave them (*dative*) the signal.
6. We do not use ships.

XI.

Rule.—**Transitive verbs in the passive voice take an ablative case to express the instrument** (the thing *by which*).

1. The ships are held back by the waves (*fluct*-us, us).
2. The sea is shut in by the mountain.
3. The soldier hurls the javelin with his hand.
4. The weight of the armour (*arma. pl.*) impedes the soldiers.
5. The soldiers are impeded by the weight of the armour.
6. They are not accustomed to use heavy armour.

XII.

Rule.—**Transitive verbs** in the **passive voice take a** or **ab** with the **ablative** case to express the **agent** (the person *by whom*). **A** is used before words commencing with a consonant, **ab** before words commencing with a vowel.

1. Our soldiers had been terrified by the appearance of the barbarians.
2. Our soldiers will not be terrified by the enemy (*pl.*).
3. The enemy (*pl.*) are terrified by this kind of warfare.
4. The ships were being propelled by oars.
5. The soldiers were being led (*ducere*) by Caesar.
6. The ships had been drawn up by the soldiers.
7. The signal had been given by Caesar.

XIII.

Rule.—An **ablative** case may combine with a **participle** to express the **time**, **cause**, **instrument**, or **manner** of the action of the principal verb in the sentence, as **Navibus factis**, Caesar in Britanniam transiit. We usually express the same thing in English by a complete sentence beginning with 'when,' 'while,' 'if,' etc. This construction is called **ablative absolute.**

1. While the soldiers were hesitating, he leaped down.
2. When the enemy had been seen, the soldiers returned to the ships.
3. If the eagle is surrendered, I shall not return.

4. If the soldiers hesitate, the eagle will be surrendered.
5. The signal having been given, the soldiers leaped down from the ship.
6. The standard-bearer will throw himself into the sea.
7. With Caesar (as) our general, we shall not fear disgrace.

XIV.

Rule.—The English infinitive expresses a **purpose**, as He came *to see* the games. In Latin a purpose is expressed by **ut** (=in order that) with **pres.** or **imperf. subjunctive** as vēnit ut ludos videret. The **pres. subj.** is used after the **present, fut. simple, perfect** (with '*have*'), **fut. perfect** in the principal sentence. The **imperf. subj.** is used after the **imperfect, perfect** (without '*have*'), and **pluperfect** in the principal sentence.

1. He urges his horse, that he may see the enemy.
2. He urged his horse, that he might pursue the enemy.
3. He goes out to see (*purpose*) the enemy.
4. We shall have gone out to see the place.
5. We had gone out to see the horses.
6. We are going out to see the ships.

XV. (Recapitulatory).

1. The enemy was seen by Caesar.

2. When the ships are filled (*abl. abs.*), we shall make an attack.
3. The horses were terrified by the attack.
4. Caesar will use the ships.
5. If the ships follow (*abl. abs.*), we shall capture the island.
6. His horses were captured.
7. Having captured the horses (*abl. abs.*), he will return.
8. Caesar followed the enemy, that he might put them to flight (*fugare*).

XVI.

RULE.—Verbs meaning **'to say,' 'to tell,' 'to inform,' 'to promise,'** or with any meaning implying **'speech,'** require the subject of the sentence that follows to be in the **accusative case**, and the predicate in the **infinitive mood**. In English after these words we insert **'that,'** which is untranslated in Latin, as, He says that Caesar has come=Dicit Caesarem venisse.

1. He says that the enemy have sent ambassadors.
2. He promises to come [that he will come].
3. They say that the ambassadors have come.
4. Caesar promised to send [that he would send] help.
5. The ambassadors say that they were thrown into chains.
6. We promise to come [that we will come] with the ambassadors.

N.B.—Verbs of '*promising*' require a fut. infinitive and the accusative of the pronoun.

XVII.

RULE.—Same as preceding exercise.

1. Caesar says that he pardons the soldiers [Rule of Ex. iv.].
2. Caesar promises to pardon the soldiers.
3. The enemy promised to send hostages.
4. Caesar says that the Britons made war without cause.
5. He promises that he will not make war without cause.
6. Having sent ambassadors (*abl. abs.*), Caesar seeks peace.

XVIII.

RULE.—A Relative Pronoun is put in the same **gender, number**, and **person** as its antecedent; but its case is determined by its position in its own sentence.

1. The ships which were approaching Britain, were seen from the camp [Rule of Ex. iv.].
2. A storm arose, which filled the ships with water.
3. This is the island which Caesar has conquered.
4. I see the ships, which are coming into harbour.
5. The enemies, whom Caesar has subdued, are many.
6. I have seen the hostages, who were given to us.

XIX.

RULE.—The **Infinitive Mood** of a verb is really a **Verbal Noun** in the neuter gender, of which the gerunds are the

oblique cases; as **navigare** = sailing. Nom. and acc., **navigare**; acc. after prepositions, **navigandum**; gen., **navigandi**; dat., **navigando**; abl., **navigando**.

1. Sailing is not easy (*facil-is, -e*).
2. I love (*amare*) sailing.
3. These ships are useful (for use) for (*ad*) sailing.
4. We have come for the sake of (*causâ*) wintering.
5. I had an opportunity of sailing.
6. They came into Britain by sailing.
7. This place is useful for (*ad*) wintering.

XX. (Recapitulatory).

1. Caesar determines to come.
2. An opportunity of crossing will be given (xix.).
3. The camp, that Caesar made, was useless for wintering (xviii.).
4. Caesar says that he will come after the battle (xvi.).
5. When the Britons are subdued (xiii.) we shall cross over.
6. He crosses the sea to wage war with the Britons (xiv.).

XXI.

Rule.—Verbs relating to the mind or the senses may take an **accusative** with the **infinitive** after them: such verbs are **to see, to feel, to know, to hear, to think, to believe,** etc.

1. Caesar knows that the lieutenants have come.

2. I suspect that hostages will be given.
3. I think that these (things) will be useful (for use) to us.
4. Caesar thinks that the lieutenants are collecting corn.
5. Caesar thinks that corn is being collected.
6. I think that twelve ships were lost.
7. I suspect that you know all our plans.

XXII. (Recapitulatory).

1. He promises *to send* other ships (xvi.).
2. I suspect that he has sent twelve ships (xxi.).
3. The lieutenants announce that the ships have come.
4. This is the legion that Caesar sent *to forage* (use supine in -um).
5. Caesar used three legions *for foraging* (*ad* with *acc.* of gerund).
6. The enemy's design was known to Caesar.
7. Caesar orders hostages to be given to him.
8. It is announced to Caesar that three legions have been seen.
9. The general orders three legions *to set out* with him (xiv.).
10. Caesar suspected the design of the enemy from (*ex*) the dust that he saw in that direction (*pars*).
11. Their design of foraging was known to Caesar.

12. Three legions have been sent *to fòrage* (use supine in -um).

XXIII.

Quum (=when) takes either **indicative** or **subjunctive.** It takes *indicative* if **simple time** is expressed; *subjunctive*, to denote **thought**; whether it be **cause** (=since), **succession** (=when), **contrast** (='although' or 'whereas').

1. When Caesar had ascertained this, he ordered the ambassadors to remain.
2. When they had laid down their arms, they followed the general.
3. When Caesar had come into the camp, he ordered the soldiers to reap the corn.
4. When the cavalry had surrounded the camp, the legion was thrown into confusion.
5. Caesar suspects that the enemy will come by night.
6. The general ascertains that the cavalry have laid down their arms.

XXIV.

Rule.—Same as preceding exercise.

1. The noise of the wheels frightens our horses.
2. When the charioteers had leaped down from (their) chariots, they fought on foot.
3. When Caesar had ridden down (*perequitare*) the line (*acies*) he ordered the cavalry to advance (*procedere*).

4. When they see the cavalry (*simple time*), they leap down from the chariots.
5. The general rides through the line, that he may encourage (*hortari*) the soldiers.
6. When the general has been killed (*simple time*), the soldiers lay down their arms.

XXV.

RULE.—'That' after 'so,' 'such,' 'so great,' etc., is expressed in Latin by **ut** with the **subjunctive**; **ut** then introduces a **consequence**. The rule for the sequence of tenses is the same as in Ex. xiv.

1. So great (*tantus*) is the noise of the wheels, that it frightens our horses.
2. The general is so (*tam*) skilful (*perīt-us, -a, -um*), that he conquers the enemy.
3. The place is so steep that we cannot check the horses.
4. They are so skilful that they can turn their horses in a very small space.
5. The general's horse is so swift (*incitatus*), that it is checked with difficulty (*aegre*).
6. This kind of fighting (*pugna*) is so new (*novus*), that it frightens our soldiers.

XXVI.

RULE.—The **Gerundive is a Verbal Adjective.** In translating the English verbal noun ending in **-ing** into Latin, if the verbal comes from a transitive verb, the **gerundive** is to be used instead of the gerund, and the following substantive,

instead of being in the accusative case, is drawn into the case in which the gerund would have been, if it had been used. Thus you can translate 'the hope of making booty' by *spes praedandi* (intransitive) or by *spes praedae faciendae* (transitive), but NOT by *spes faciendi praedam*.

1. The hope of engaging in battle.
2. The fear of seeing the enemy.
3. The hope of gaining liberty.
4. An opportunity of restraining the soldiers.
5. Caesar has many opportunities of coming (*gerund*).
6. Many opportunities of seeing the battle were given to us.
7. The time is suitable for (*ad*) repairing (*reficere*) the ships.
8. We have hopes of seeing the army.
9. We shall have many opportunities of making booty.

XXVII.

RULE.—**Direct questions** are asked in Latin by means of **Interrogative Pronouns** and **Adverbs**, and by the particles **num, nonne** and **-ne. Num** expects the answer 'no,' **nonne**, 'yes,' and **-ne**, which must be attached to the first word of the sentence, simply asks for information. The chief interrogative pronouns are, **quis**, who? **ecquis**, any? **qualis**, of what kind? **quantus**, how great? **quot**, how many? and the chief interrogative adverbs, **ubi**, where? **unde**, whence? **quando**, when? **cur**, why?

1. Who is able to follow?
2. Have not ambassadors been sent by Caesar? [Yes.]

3. Have you seen the general? [No.]
4. Have you not seen the cavalry? [Yes.]
5. Are you able to come?
6. How many soldiers had Caesar? Don't you know?
7. How great is the army?
8. Do you think that Caesar will depart before the winter?
9. Who can escape danger?
10. When will you come?

XXVIII.

Rule.—See preceding exercise.

1. How great is the number of the hostages?
2. How many ships has Caesar?
3. Can they be brought to the island?
4. Do you not think that Caesar is a good (*bon-us, -a, -um*) general?
5. Do you think that the soldiers will fight without their general?
6. Has not the general set out for (*ad*) the army?

XXIX. (Recapitulatory.)

1. Caesar tarried five days in the camp.
2. He ordered the legions to follow him.
3. What wind is blowing?
4. The time is unsuitable for (*ad*) making the harbour.
5. Ships were sent to defend the harbour.

6. Caesar sends the five legions which he had left in camp.
7. Did you not promise to come? [Yes.]
8. Have you heard (*audire*) that the general will furnish corn?
9. Have you not had many opportunities of coming?

XXX.

RULE.—The **gerundive** agreeing in **gender** and **number** with the subject of a sentence may combine with any part of the verb 'esse' to form the predicate. This construction expresses *duty*, *fitness*, or *necessity*, as Virtus laudanda est, = Valour is to be praised = Valour ought to be praised = Valour must be praised.

1. The soldiers must be praised.
2. The island ought to be captured.
3. The Britons must be subdued.
4. Corn must be furnished for the troops.
5. The ships must be left in the harbour?
6. The course of the ships must be changed (*mutare*).
7. Caesar is to be praised on account of his courage.

XXXI.

RULE.—The gerundive takes a **dative** with it to denote the agent *by whom* instead of the ablative with *a* or *ab*.

1. The courage of the Britons is to be praised by the Romans.
2. The enemies must be subdued by us.

3. Labour must not be relaxed by us.
4. The plan of the general must be approved of by good soldiers.
5. Our ranks must not be broken by the enemy.
6. A time suitable for sailing must be sought by the general.

XXXII.

REMARK.—The **Gerundive is passive.** It is used to translate '*must*' or '*ought*' with an active verb in English by turning the sentence first into the Passive construction and then translating literally, thus : We must praise valour = Valour is to be praised by us = Virtus nobis laudanda est. Turn the following sentences in this way before translating.

1. You must praise the soldiers.
2. Caesar must furnish corn.
3. We must see the ships.
4. We must subdue the Britons.
5. We must praise the labours of the soldiers.
6. I must leave the island.

XXXIII.

RULE.—An **Indirect Question** is one that depends upon such verbs as **ask, doubt, know,** &c. **Interrogatives** introduce the indirect question (as in xxvii.), and the verb is in the **subjunctive mood.**

Rule for sequence of tenses same as in xiv.

Where are you ? (Direct Question.) Ubi es ?

I asked him where you were. (Indirect Question). Rogavi eum ubi esses.

1. Where is the enemy? [Direct Question.]
2. I will ask, [*rogare*] where the enemy is. [Indirect Question].
3. Caesar did *not know* [*ignorare*] where the enemy was.
4. I ask you why you do not come.
5. I shall ascertain where Caesar is.
6. He will show me (*dat.*) where the enemy have encamped.
7. I asked the general how many legions he had.

XXXIV. (Recapitulatory.)

1. The ships must be drawn up, and the camp must be fortified.
2. Ten days must be spent in this work.
3. How many days will you spend?
4. I will ask Caesar how many days he spent in repairing the ships. [xxxiii.]
5. How great is the army?
6. The general replied (*respondēre*) that he had four thousand men. [xvi.]
7. I asked the general how many days he had spent.
8. Did you not ascertain where the enemy had encamped? [xxvii.]
9. Caesar ascertains that the Britons have lost thirty ships. [xxi.]

XXXV. (RECAPITULATORY.)

1. When the general had seen the enemy, [xxiii.] he commanded the soldiers to draw up the ships, [xvi.] and to fortify the camp.
2. He did not think that the enemy would come. [xxi.]
3. Nevertheless [*tamen*, second word in sentence] he left one legion to guard [= for a guard to] the camp.
4. And set out by night to meet Caesar. [xiv.]
5. When he had returned, he was asked where Caesar was. [xxxiii.]
6. He replied that Caesar had not been seen.

XXXVI.

RULE.—Verbs of **making, calling, thinking, believing,** &c., require the **Nom. Case** after them when they are in the Passive Voice: as Creatur Consul, = he is made consul: insula appellatur Mona, = the island is called Mona.

1. This island was called Britain.
2. The winter is thought to be very short.
3. A part of the legion was called a cohort.
4. One part of the year is called winter.
5. Caesar is made general.
6. He is thought to be the best general.
7. The king was called Cassivellaunus.

XXXVII. (RECAPITULATORY.)

1. The nights are shorter in Britain than in Gaul.
2. The island is thought to be Britain.

3. Is all the island inhabited? [No.]
4. Do not the inhabitants till the fields? [Yes.]
5. The Belgae crossed over that they might make booty. [xiv.]
6. The enemy will come *for the sake of* (*causâ* with gen. case) making booty. [xxvi.]
7. After making booty [xiii.] the enemy will cross over.

XXXVIII. (Recapitulatory.)

1. The Britons are said to use lead.
2. Is (there) not a large quantity of iron in Britain? [Yes.]
3. There is such (*tant-us, -a, -um*) a quantity of iron in Britain, that the inhabitants use it for many purposes (*ad multas res*). [xxv.]
4. Do the Britons use buildings? [No.]
5. Do you not think that Britain is milder than Gaul? [Yes.]
6. Why do you think that it is not lawful to use lead?

XXXIX. (Recapitulatory.)

1. Corn is to be sown in the winter. [xxx.]
2. Which is the most civilized people of Britain?
3. Have not very many men been killed in battle? [Yes.] [xxvii.]
4. How many men have you lost. [xxvii.]
5. He asked how many men we had lost. [xxxiii.]
6. He had an intention of sowing corn. [xxvi.]
7. They go out to sow corn. [xiv.]

XL.

Rule.—Instead of an **adverb** with the predicate, an **adjective** agreeing with the subject expressed or understood, is preferable in Latin, as rari pugnant = they seldom fight.

1. The enemies seldom show themselves.
2. They did this unwillingly (*invitus* = unwilling).
3. They boldly (*audax, audac-is*) make an attack.
4. Caesar returned safely to the camp.
5. The Britons seldom provoke our cavalry.
6. The Britons heedlessly encamped upon the hills.

XLI.

Rule.—**Causâ** (= for the sake of) with the **genitive** of the gerund of an intransitive verb, or with the **genitive** of a noun and a **gerundive** of a transitive verb agreeing with it, may be used to express a **purpose**, as, Caesar *pabulandi causâ* tres legiones misit = Caesar sent three legions to forage; Caesar *hostium expellendorum causâ* legionem unam misit = Caesar sent one legion to dislodge the enemy.

1. Caesar sent five soldiers to forage.
2. They go into the fields to sow corn.
3. They go to till the fields.
4. Caesar will send soldiers to fortify the camp.
5. Caesar sent the legions into Gaul to winter.
6. Two legions were sent to make an attack.

XLII. (Recapitulatory.)

1. Caesar orders the cavalry to cross the river.

2. An opportunity of following was not given. [xxvi.]
3. Having sent forward the cavalry, Caesar delays. [xiii.]
4. The soldiers were sent into the fields to reap the corn. [xii.]
5. The bank was so exceedingly well fortified that the cavalry were not able to cross the river. [xxv.]

XLIII. (RECAPITULATORY.)

1. All hope of making booty was laid aside. [xxvi.]
2. Caesar had sent two legions to lay waste the fields. [xli.]
3. Having dismissed (his) forces, Caesar returned to the city. [xiii. or xxiii.]
4. The Roman soldier seldom gives himself to flight. [xl.]
5. Caesar seldom suffered the legions to leave the camp. [xl.]
6. An opportunity of engaging with the enemy will be given. [xxvi.]

XLIV. (SEE EXERCISE XVI.)

RULE.—The **future** infinitive is used after the verbs **'to promise,' 'to hope,' 'to undertake,'** where in English we use the present infinitive, as, He hopes to come=sperat se venturum esse.

1. He promises to send ambassadors.
2. He promised to ask Caesar.
3. They have promised to send hostages.

4. He hopes (*sperare*) to see his father.
5. They hope to avoid death by flight.
6. We hope that the king will defend the town.

XLV.

RULE.—See preceding exercise.

1. Caesar promised to defend the soldiers.
2. I hope Caesar will set out before the winter.
3. The soldiers hoped that Caesar would not leave the town.
4. Caesar had promised that he would not leave the town.
5. I hope that a large number of men will assemble.
6. The legions promised to surrender themselves to the enemy.

XLVI.

RULE.—When **ut** with subj. expresses a **purpose**, **ut** becomes **ne** when there is a **negative** in the sentence; when **ut** with subj. denotes a **consequence**, if there be a **negative** in the sentence, **ut** remains and the negative is expressed by **non.** Observe the following variations:

	Purpose.	*Consequence.*
(*a*) **That ... not**	(1) **ne**	(2) **ut ... non.**
(*b*) **That nobody**	(1) **ne quis**	(2) **ut nullus.**
(*c*) **That nothing**	(1) **ne quid**	(2) **ut nihil.**
(*d*) **That never**	(1) **ne unquam**	(2) **ut nunquam.**

1. He commands the legions not to (*a* 1) attack the camp.

2. He orders that nobody (*b* 1) may come into the camp.
3. Caesar commanded the legions not to (*a* 1) take prisoners.
4. I ask you not to (*a* 1) come before night.
5. I commanded the legions not to (*c* 1) plunder anything.
6. Cassivellaunus was so greatly moved by the revolt of the citizens, that he never (*c* 2) returned to the town.
7. He had received so many losses that he was not (*a* 2) able to pay tribute.

XLVII. (Recapitulatory.)

1. Caesar orders the general to lead back [xiv.] the army.
2. The number of the soldiers is so great that the ships are not able to carry all. [xxv. and xlvi.]
3. The harbour was so small that it was not able to receive all the ships. [xxv. and xlvi.]
4. Have not the ships been repaired? [Yes.]
5. After a storm follows a calm.
6. When the soldiers had repaired the ships, they proposed to sail.

VOCABULARY.

(ENGLISH-LATIN.)

The Roman Numerals refer to the Exercises; the other Numerals to the Vocabularies.

able (to be), 3.
account of (on), 6.
accustomed (to be), 10.
advance (to), 8.
after, 6.
all, 1.
ambassador, 4.
anything, xlvi.
announce (to), 22.
appearance, 12.
approach (to), 2.
arise (to), 18.
armour, 11.
arms, 11.
army, 19.
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